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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Tories' Turn

THE Conservative Party's annual conference which opens today at Scarborough can be expected to provide a sharp contrast to last week's Socialist rally at Morecambe. There will be no clashing of personalities and no presence of a rebel group which made the Labour Party conference so explosive. The solid unity of the Tories concerning party leadership and fundamental policies is assured before the conference convenes. Moreover, the delegates have good reason to feel satisfied with the accomplishments of the Government, both in domestic and foreign affairs. No happier news could have been given them than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's progress report which discloses that Britain is emerging from the state of financial bankruptcy into which she had fallen a year ago; that she now enjoys a credit in the balance of payments; and that the Government's economic policies are proving to be effective as well as sound.

THE Conservatives can also gain quiet satisfaction from other notable achievements. Adoption of the Eden Plan at Strasbourg by the Council of Europe not only secured for Britain a new prestige, but is held to be a practical step forward towards unification in Western Europe. That the United States and Britain have also reached a reconciliation of ideas concerning the Middle East, defence plan reflects credit on the Government. And above all, under the inspiration of the Prime Minister, Britain has now placed herself among the world's leaders in the field of atomic research and achievement. The Monte Bello test has wiped out completely the stigma of British inferiority in the production of effective atomic weapons, giving Britain a new international status which the Conservatives, quite fairly, can claim is due to their leadership.

NEVERTHELESS, while the party conference can find plenty of opportunity for cheerfulness and satisfaction over what has been accomplished in the course of twelve months, there can be no sense of complacency over this year's reverses suffered in the county and municipal elections. The violent swing to the Left may not represent popular sentiment so far as the national Government is concerned, but the Tories cannot afford to underestimate the results of local elections. This is likely to be the only subject to produce a critical debate during the conference. Some of the rank and file feel that the Party's casual attitude to publicity and propaganda chiefly contributed to the election defeats in the Borough and Rural Councils. Certainly it was a development demanding the close attention of the Party, and it is probable that from this week's debate at Scarborough a new and more determined line of policy and action will emerge.

Won't Trade Lives For An Armistice Declares Acheson EXPLAINS UN ACTION AT PANMUNJOM

Washington, Oct. 8. The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today the United Nations would not "trade in the lives of men" to gain an armistice in Korea.

In a prepared statement read to his weekly Press conference, Mr Acheson said the Korean truce talks were recessed but not terminated. "We have said and will continue to say that we shall not compromise on the principle that a prisoner should not be forced to return against his will. For us to weaken in our resolve would constitute an abandonment of the principles fundamental to this country and the United Nations.

"We shall not trade in the lives of men. We shall not forcibly deliver human beings into Communist hands."

Monte Bello Test Vividly Described

Melbourne, Oct. 8. Professor L. H. Martin, one of the Australian observers present 12 miles from the spot when Britain's first atomic weapon was tested last week, gave this description of the blast today.

It was an awe inspiring morning when the 400 or more people on board the aircraft carrier *Campden* were ordered up on deck and told what was going to happen, he told the Melbourne Sun News Pictorial.

Everyone was warned to face the opposite direction from the blast, which was to come 12 miles away.

Everyone knew a ball of fire at a temperature of millions of degrees would illuminate everything.

THE COUNT Then the count down began... Ten to go... Nine to go... Eight to go, and so on.

"At the moment of the explosion a place of palatwork on the deck near my feet was lit up with a brilliance many times greater than the brilliance of the Indian Ocean sun," he said.

"We knew then it was safe to turn round and watch the great cloud mounting into the upper atmosphere. That night many mainbraces were applied."

Professor Martin of Melbourne University said the full results of the test would take several months to calculate. He believed it had been a "complete success."

"Ornithologists and others may get comfort from knowing there are still plenty of specimens of life at the Monte Bellos," he said.

"We found there was plenty of interesting life there—life still is there."

"The atomic weapon is mighty powerful, but it is not an infinitely powerful weapon. We saw plenty of birds after the test,"—Reuter.

LINER STICKS IN THAMES MUD

London, Oct. 8. The 15,000-ton Shaw Savill passenger liner *Corinthian* was stuck fast in the Thames mud at Stonehouse Point, opposite Greenwich, today.

She was returning empty from Rotterdam for London Docks.

It is hoped to refloat her tonight.—Reuter.

Mr Acheson told the conference that General Harrison's action last night in recessing the truce talks "does not represent a loss of hope in an armistice."

Instead, it was an affirmative step towards obtaining an armistice and the Communists must now recognise that the position of the United Nations command was firm as well as right.

"The Communists must now recognise that they cannot continue to toy with the hopes of the world for a Korean peace," he said.

"We continue to believe that a humanitarian solution to the prisoner of war question can be found and that this can be done at Panmunjom."

The United Nations delegation would not continue to go to Panmunjom merely to be subjected to Communist abuse and propaganda harangues, he said.

He described as "fair and reasonable" General Harrison's proposal that the prisoners should be taken to small groups to a neutral area and there be released to walk north or south.—Reuter.

APPLAUD ACTION

United Nations, Oct. 8. Western diplomats at the United Nations tonight applauded the action of the American negotiators at Panmunjom in adjourning indefinitely the Korean truce talks.

The United States position was voiced by the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, in Washington, who said the talks would be resumed whenever the Communists were "ready to accept any one of our numerous proposals to make a constructive proposal of their own" for settling the prisoner of war issue which stalemated the Panmunjom negotiations.

But Western diplomats here, refusing to be quoted by name, believed indefinite adjournment of the Panmunjom talks cleared the air for a searching debate on political aspects of the Korean truce in the General Assembly session starting next Wednesday.

Although the United States previously opposed and at present has agreed to an Assembly debate on Korea, it has indicated it will not go beyond the proposals it has made on behalf of the United Nations at Panmunjom. It has also held from the start that the question of releasing prisoners is a military issue not to be discussed by political experts.

However, United Nations members are swinging away from the Washington view, although Western European diplomats here were unwilling to go fully on record as saying so.—United Press.

REDS' CLAIM

The Communists made a new proposal for breaking the deadlock over prisoners of war at today's Korean truce talks, according to a New China News

Agency despatch received in London.

The agency's correspondent declared that Lieutenant General William Harrison, Chief United Nations Negotiator, "ignored General Nam Il's new proposal."

General Harrison had come to the conference "with a set plan for breaking off the talks," he added.

The correspondent declared: "The American responsibility for the dragging out and the failure of more than 15 months' negotiations is now crystal clear to the whole world."

He said the American delegates broke off the armistice talks indefinitely to continue and extend the war in Korea.

"After reading a lengthy prepared propaganda statement reiterating the old American demand for preventing POWs from returning home, Harrison recessed the talks indefinitely and ran away from the conference table without waiting to hear General Nam Il's reply."

The agency said that General Nam Il's proposal today "took into account the American proposal to bring prisoners of war on the exchange lists of December 18 to the demilitarised zone for release and repatriation."

EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Prisoners of war would be exchanged under the observation of the inspection teams of the neutral nations.

"Joint Red Cross teams of both sides would interview the POWs, and assure them that they would return home to lead a peaceful life."

"This knocked the bottom from the American propaganda that POWs would be sent to their death if repatriated."

The agency said that acceptance of the proposal would have resulted in a ceasefire and enabled all prisoners of war to return home to their families for Christmas or the New Year.

"But the American delegate blocked the armistice by placing a sentence of death on never seeing their homes and families again on tens of thousands of POWs."—Reuter.

REQUEST TO INDIA

Colombo, Oct. 8. The Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, at an emergency meeting today, decided to ask India to reconsider her decision to leave the International Tea Market Expansion Board.

It also decided that it would continue to make full contribution to the Expansion Board for 1952-1953, despite India's withdrawal.

The Ceylon Board will review the situation at the end of the trade year. If India leaves then the Ceylon Board will decide whether to continue in the International Board or not.—Reuter.

GAOLED FOR IGNORING ORDER

Morocco, Oct. 8. A military court here today gaoled five Tunisians for six months here for ignoring notices calling upon them to guard telephone lines and other public property at night.

One of the sentences was suspended.

"All adult male Tunisians are liable to be called up as anti-submarine guards under an order issued by the French military commander, General Pierre Garbay."—Reuter.

NAIROBI MAN HUNT



Mau Mau Assassins Sought

Nairobi, Oct. 8. Police today seized a British-made car, which they believe was used by the African terrorists who assassinated Kikuyu chief-tain Waruhiu yesterday.

Armed police scoured the countryside around Nairobi today questioning tribesmen and searching for suspects in one of the biggest manhunts in the colony.

Police Commissioner Michael O'Rourke said: "There is not the slightest doubt that the murder was committed by the Mau Mau."

The Government today decided to increase rewards from tomorrow, extending to the whole Kikuyu reserves of Kiambu on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Reward for the capture and conviction of the killers mounted from the £100 sterling offered by the police last night to £200 sterling.

MILITARY HONOURS

The tribal area of the 62-year old chief was in mourning today and arrangements were being made for an impressive ceremonial funeral tomorrow. He will be buried with full military honours.

Government administration officers met in an emergency session this morning and another emergency meeting is planned for tomorrow with the new Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, present.

The first attempt to outwit the witchcraft of the terrorist Mau Mau Society began today in the Manyatta area.

The Mau Mau is the African secret society pledged to drive Europeans out of Kenya.

Today two Kikuyu chieftains, assisted by a witch doctor, booby-trapped a Mau Mau tribesman who had taken or been forced to take the Mau Mau oath.

The oath includes passing naked through an arch seven times, while a Mau Mau priest circles the initiate's head with freshly killed meat.

But the authorities are carrying on with their own methods to track down the killers and are tightening their dragnet around the murder scene.—Reuter.

To Choose Seretse Khama's Successor

Serowe, Oct. 8. All the tribal chiefs or their representatives in Bechwe decided unanimously today to hold a moot (gathering) on November 10 to elect a new Bechwe Chief in succession to the exiled Seretse Khama.

Serete was banished from the tribe by the British Government after his marriage to a white woman, London born Ruth Williams.—Reuter.

An impressive picture of the world's newest active volcano, the location of which is San Benedicto Island, 780 miles south of San Diego. It is believed that this volcano may have an underwater link with the Hawaiian Islands.—London Express.

Sentenced To Death For Killing Wife

Odenburg, Oct. 8. Battery Sergeant-Major Edward Smith, a British Regular Army soldier, was sentenced to death by a Court Martial here today for murdering his wife last July.

The court added a recommendation for mercy on the grounds that there was great provocation, though Smith's actions were not such as to reduce the sentence to manslaughter.

The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Commander-in-Chief, British Rhine Army.

Smith admitted killing his wife after discovering that she had given him venereal disease, but pleaded not guilty to the murder charge.

The prosecution alleged that he struck his wife on the head with an axe and strangled her with a boot-lace. He said he had no recollection of how it happened.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Chinese Advance Over Their Dead

Tokyo, Oct. 9. Fanatical Chinese troops swarmed over piles of their own dead to the crest of bloody White Horse Hill at dawn today and in a savage hand-to-hand fighting drove South Korean infantrymen from the peak for the eighth time in three days.

The Chinese assault, backed by tank fire and a thunderous artillery barrage that tore into their own advancing troops, climaxed to the peak in the face of murderous machinegun and rifle fire and Allied artillery that mingled with their own bursting shells.

They reached the top at 6 a.m., swarming over the Chinese bodies, stacked like sandbags in front of the South Korean bunkers and trenches.

U.P. correspondent Warren Franklin reported from the Chonwon that the ROK Ninth Division, American tanks and artillery were locked in the biggest single battle of 1952 for the hill.

Both sides are bringing in thousands of troops, dozens of weeks' local butchers and "regiments" of artillery, he reported.—United Press.

S. Korean Troops Hold Fast On White Horse Hill

Seoul, Oct. 9. South Korean soldiers held fast on White Horse Hill last (Wednesday) night in the face of the greatest Communist attack in Korea in 17 months.

Several thousands of Chinese Reds were assaulting the two-mile-long hill mass northwest of Chonwon on the Western front in a limited offensive.

The South Koreans fought them on small ridges and valleys leading up to the crest of White Horse Hill. Allied guns pounded the Reds.

Dead of both sides littered the hill.

Troops of the Republic of Korea Ninth Division, fighting with bayonets, won back the highest point on White Horse Hill last night, but fighting continued below the crest.

A Chinese battalion of about 700 men which occupied the crest were chopped down by South Korean fire to a company of about 150.

The fighting was the heaviest since last autumn when General James A. Van Fleet's Eighth Army assaulted Heartbreak Ridge, Little Gibraltar and several other key positions in a series of limited offensives. It was the largest Red attack since May 1951 when the Communists launched their second spring offensive.

NOT FULL OFFENSIVE

Gen. Van Fleet's press adviser, Lieutenant-Colonel McNamara of Los Angeles, said the General does not believe tactics which began three days ago on White Horse Hill and other positions along the 155-mile battle front was the start of a general Communist offensive.

A statement from Van Fleet announcing that all the Red assaults have been stopped without any penetration of the allies' main battle position was issued to the Press by Col. McNamara.

"This has been the first test of the Eighth Army's ability in many months and the test has proved once again the value of training, the superiority of the UN and ROK soldiers and our splendid teamwork and superior firepower," General Van Fleet said.

McNamara said General Van Fleet has long known the Reds have the capability of launching a general offensive but believes "they could not sustain the attack for any appreciable length of time."

Associated Press correspondent Milo Farnett reported from the Western front the crest of White Horse Hill—centre of a series of Red attacks which began on Monday night—changed hands for the 13th time by 10 o'clock last night when the ROKs regained control of the knob.—Associated Press.

Housewives Win

Ubatuba, Brazil, Oct. 8. Retail meat prices in this city (population 25,000) dropped 80 per cent today because of a consumers' strike. After housewives stayed away several weeks, local butchers decided they would have to sell for less or go out of business.—United Press.

Employers Agree To Pay

London, Oct. 8. Three million British engineers withdrew a threatened ban on overtime work tonight, when employers promised to offer them a pay rise.

The Confederation of Shipping and Engineering Unions, a grouping of 38 unions, endorsed the ban when employers rejected a claim of 22 a week wage increase and refused to make any lower offer, but the ban was withdrawn after a four-hour talk between union leaders and employers at the Ministry of Labour tonight.

The two sides will meet again on October 21.

The employers' representatives promised they would ask their organisation for authority to start negotiations on an increase.—Reuter.

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Something To Gladden The Hearts Of Men

London, Oct. 8. A permanent crease in trousers and "everlasting" socks which never get holes, can be made from "terylene", a new British fabric, it was claimed at a press conference today.

A man dressed in "terylene" underwear, gloves, fishing nets and whirling ropes.

The Imperial Chemical Industries "terylene" development plan includes a £20,000,000 factory at Wilton, North Yorkshire.

Men's socks and women's dress materials will be ready in six months.

Strong thread "exceptionally strong" will be ready for the home dressmaker before Christmas.—Reuter.

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I AM OFF TO THE SEASIDE NEXT WEEK. THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO TAKE THE COLLECTION INSTEAD.

NEXT SUNDAY? I'M A GO POP!

BUT THE NEW-WEAR'S GOT AN EYE-LINK AN AWK

General Marshall Relaxing in Capri



General George Marshall, former United States Secretary of State, has just arrived in England in the course of an extensive tour of European countries. Above he is seen (centre) relaxing in an outdoor restaurant at Capri.—Express Photo.

Thought He Was Bewitched

Durban, Oct. 8. Believing he had been bewitched by an acquaintance, a native of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, attacked the suspect with an axe and killed him.

When found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances, the native told the judge that the deceased had bewitched him and had caused a rash to break out on his face.

The accused was jailed for 12 years.—Associated Press.

DE GAULLE OUTLINES NEW PLAN

Paris, Oct. 8. General Charles de Gaulle today called for an inter-Allied sharing of the cost of the war in Indo-China, a federated Europe instead of an imbric of pools, and a revision of the Atlantic Pact.

In a statement to the press, he outlined a financial, economic and social programme which observers here believed was an attempt to meet criticisms of too much Parliamentary rigidity which last summer led 30 of the 115 Gaullists to leave his French People's Rally.

General de Gaulle's programme included a systematic industrial and agricultural equipment programme, "more and better work" restriction on certain items of consumption and the sharing of the cost of the war in Indo-China among the nations concerned.

"He said the existing collective security reduced France to the role of 'executing plans drawn up by others'."

The business of Atlantic defence must be reviewed, so that it became a "real alliance, an effective protection and a guarantee of our sovereignty, notably in the Mediterranean," he said.

General de Gaulle called for the creation of a "real Europe, a confederation of States organized for defence, economy and culture."

"The community of Europe, which we are lending ourselves to make, is building up the hegemony of Germany by depriving us of our army, our coal and steel."—Reuter.

Saying It With Music

Vienna, Oct. 8. Vienna, city of music, has now introduced "musical sandwichmen" and musical street advertising.

The Vienna City Musical Association will give special patronised concerts under the style of sponsored radio, with placards and banners, advertising various firms or products.

Reuter.

Demand For More Mission Workers In South Asia

London, Oct. 8. Bishop B. C. Roberts, D.D., General Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has returned to Britain after a 3½ months' goodwill tour of the Far East, including Malaya, Singapore, Hongkong and Japan.

Object of the trip was to carry the S.P.G.'s 250th anniversary greetings to branches of the Society in those territories.

Three resettlement areas in Malaya where Christian work is being undertaken were visited by Bishop Roberts during his tour. "Very solid foundations are being laid for the care of the people in these 'villages'," he said. "But we are up against many problems."

Foremost among these is the language difficulty. Many of the missionaries "now working in the resettlement areas have come from Northern China, where they learnt local Chinese dialects. 'Colloquial Malay is particularly difficult to acquire,' Bishop Roberts remarked.

Shortage of money and staff are two other urgent problems, he went on. "As far as money goes Malaya is for us one of the most difficult parts of the world to live in," he said. "and although we are receiving as much financial help as before the war, the value of money, of course, has changed."

STAFF NEEDED

Referring to the difficulty of recruiting staff in Malaya, Bishop Roberts pointed out that the S.P.G. is advertising at the moment for a doctor, nurse, and social worker to go out there.

"We would prefer a woman doctor, preferably with knowledge of tropical medicine," he said. "The job is an adventurous one, calling for hardiness and a real Christian spirit."

Living conditions in the resettlement areas would be "hard." There is no big hospital near the "villages" and staff would live at close quarters. A teacher is also required.

"The people in these areas are very simple," Bishop Roberts commented, "and some of them have to be taught from scratch how to read and write."

TEMPLE'S SUPPORT

The late Sir E. Gurney was a keen supporter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His successor, General Sir Gerald Templer, continued that support and is giving his full co-operation to the scheme, said Bishop Roberts.

During his tour he had talks with General Templer. "He is a vigorous person," the Bishop remarked, "with high ideals for the welfare of the Malayan peoples and for the building-up of inter-communal life."

General Templer is getting a grip of the situation," continued Bishop Roberts, "but it is going to be a long-drawn-out struggle." He thought the effect of the conflict on the economic situation, as witnessed by the fall in rubber prices, was "serious". In spite of this, he had found people in Malaya "reasonably confident".

Garrison Church In Germany

London, Oct. 8. A church recently built for the British Army Garrison at Hehr in the Hainover district of Germany will be dedicated to St. George on Sunday, November 10, the War Office announced.

The church is about half a mile from a cemetery containing the graves of Nazi victims of the Belsen Camp.—Reuter.

Empire's Balance Of Payments Prospects

Study In London

London, Oct. 8. Senior Commonwealth officials are now examining the Sterling Area's balance of payments prospects for this next year.

The officials are analysing the report of a balance of payments statistical committee they had set up last month.

They are also discussing the 1953 balance of payments prospects of individual Commonwealth Sterling Area countries—Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia.

The officials, over 50 in number and economic experts, began private talks here on September 22 to prepare for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' economic conference in London in November-December.

They have already completed the general examination of the Sterling Area's current financial position.

This overall analysis is understood to have covered the gold and dollar reserves position of the Sterling Area.

The officials have fully discussed the Sterling Area's relationships with the European Payments Union and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, and reviewed the pattern of Imperial Preferences.

Their talks are expected to conclude either later this week or early next week.—Reuter.

Soviet Reply Countered By New Protest

Stockholm, Oct. 8. Russia today replied to Sweden's protest of last August over the shooting down of Swedish planes over the Baltic.

But when the Soviet Ambassador, M. Constantin Rodionov, delivered the reply, the Swedish Foreign Minister countered by handing over a Swedish note on alleged Soviet spying.

Both notes will be published tomorrow. They deal with diplomatic exchanges which began with two Swedish protests to Russia delivered on August 5.

Sweden in one objection to Russia's refusing to allow the International Court to arbitrate on the loss of two unarmed Swedish Army planes shot at by Russian planes over the Baltic in June.

The other protested against alleged espionage by Soviet diplomats in Sweden arising out of the celebrated "Enbom case" in which a Swede was "gilded" for life for spying.

Russia rejected the Swedish protest over the alleged spying on October 1. Today's Swedish note replies to this.—Reuter.

Tariff Pact A "Sham"

Leeds, Oct. 8. Mr. L. S. Amery, former Colonial Secretary and wartime Secretary for India, said in Leeds today that by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) the British Commonwealth forces individual countries of the Commonwealth to treat each other as foreigners.

If GATT were really carried out, Great Britain would be sunk definitely and finally.

Mr. Amery added: "GATT is largely a farce and a dishonest sham, but the serious aspect of it is that while it exists on paper there is no chance of anyone framing a really sustained, workable policy in the future."—Reuter.

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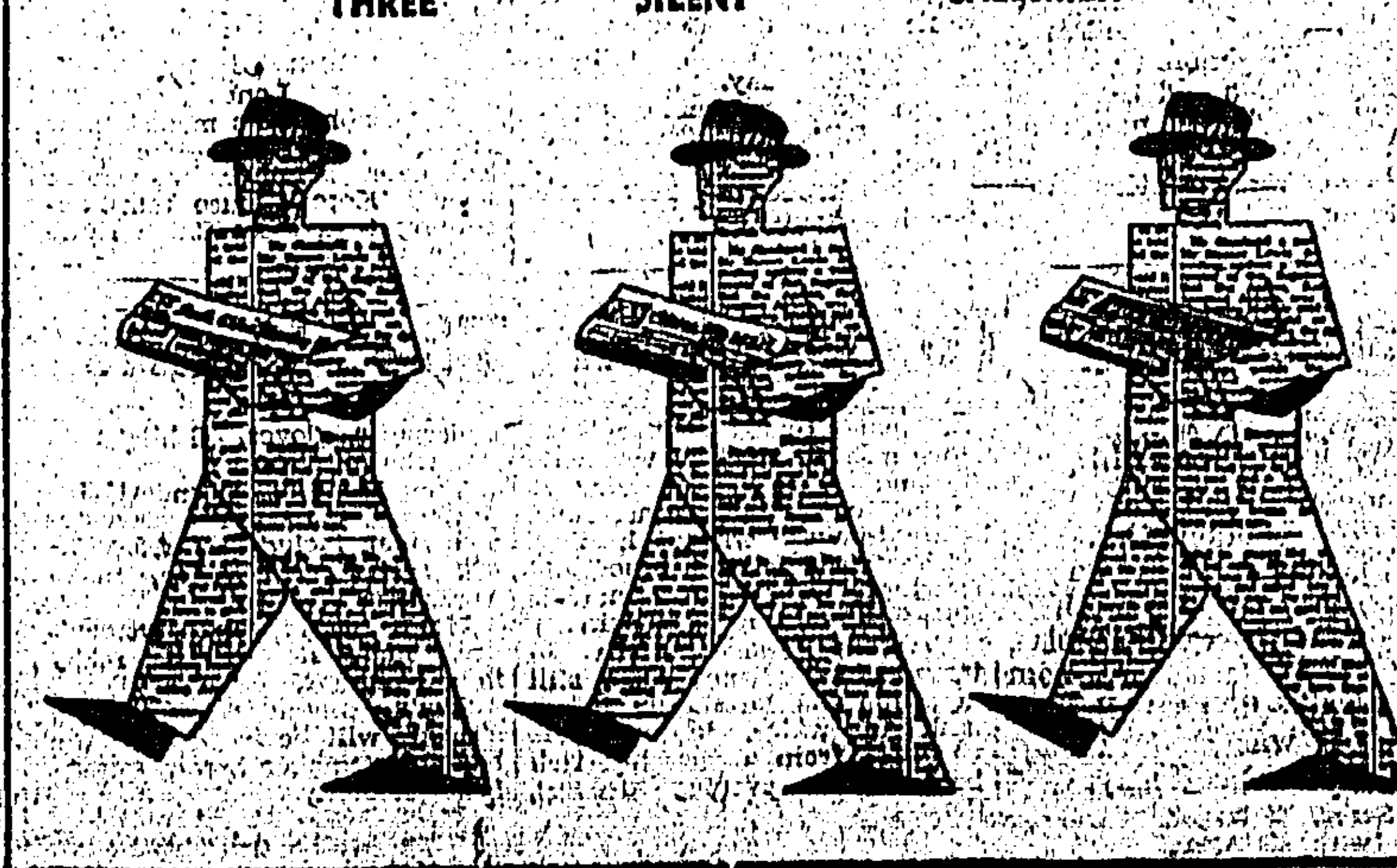
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YOU HAVE TO LOOK TWICE TO SEE ... The NEWS Cold War



The Communists in the Soviet sector of Berlin try to recruit young Germans to the People's Police with this gaily pictured paper.



Same pictures. Same make-up. And same headlines, but beneath them West Berlin youngsters print anti-Communist news and views.

WHICH IS THE COPY?

A copy of an anti-Communist propaganda newspaper considered by experts to be the nearest of its kind has just been brought to Britain from Berlin.

Above, you see part of the front pages of two papers.

The one on the left is printed in the Soviet sector.

Its object is to entice young Germans for service with the People's Police (the new Soviet-sponsored German Army).

The one on the right is published in the West sector of Berlin, and its object is the exact opposite.

THEY FLED

The makers of the imitation newspaper are young men who fled from the Soviet sector.

So that people in the Soviet zone can read the paper without fear, they have copied the make-up and headlines.

But under the headlines they have inserted their own anti-Communist news items.

ROCKET IDEA

This same group of West Berliners sends out rocket commands who fire leaflets from rockets at suitable targets such as factories and football crowds.

The commando plants his rocket in the ground, lights a slow fuse and walks away. Five minutes later when he is well out of the way, whoosh! the rocket goes up, and bursts in the sky.

And down rain leaflets by the thousands on the target area.—London Express Service.

Australia Warned On Lack Of Air Raid Precautions

Melbourne, Oct. 8.

Australian medical men and returned Servicemen's organisations are warning the people that Australia is totally unprepared to deal with any atom bomb attack.

They are urging the Federal Government to make plans to deal with the possibility of a "national catastrophe — especially an atomic one".

They declared that if an atomic bomb were dropped on the city of Melbourne with its 1,500,000 population, on a working day, there would be at least 130,000 injured to look after and no trained medical staff to care for them.

The Australian Medical Congress has passed a resolution in which they seek Government co-operation in a plan to prepare against atom bomb attacks.

Major-General Sir Samuel Burston, former Director of Australian Army Medical Services, told the Medical Congress that emergency hospitals should be earmarked now outside the city areas because main city hospitals would probably be damaged by the atom blast.

The doctors at the Congress resolved to urge the Government to:

Establish immediately blood bank stockpiles;
Train civilians to handle burn and shock cases;
Establish centres to treat injured people;

Stockpile drugs and other medical supplies;

Establish resuscitation centres.

GREATEST PROBLEM
Sir Samuel Burston said that an atomic explosion would cause a huge number of casualties in a matter of seconds. This was the greatest problem that would face Australia in atomic bomb attack.

"It cannot be too strongly stressed that the major problem which would confront us would be the handling of vast numbers of injured people, all incapacitated within a few minutes," he added.

"Quite apart from the damage to the main medical installations of the area and the casualties among doctors and other medical personnel, the situation would be beyond the medical resources of the community unless preparations are made now."

Other medical experts support Sir Samuel Burston's recommendations for immediate preparations.

Colonel W. R. Reithausen of the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, said that all members of the defence forces should be trained to treat burns.

TRAINING FOR ALL

"If an army has to deal with mass casualties caused by burns, it should have stockpiles of serum and dressings," he said.

DUCHESS AT ARMY HOSPITAL

Singapore, Oct. 8.
The Duchess of Kent, on the last day of her visit to Malaya, today toured Kinrara military hospital, near Kuala Lumpur, visiting every ward.

This evening the Duchess, who is on a month's tour of Southeast Asia, attended a reception at King's House, Kuala Lumpur, given in her honour by the High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer, and Lady Templer.

The Duchess and her son, the Duke of Kent, will leave Singapore for Borneo on Tuesday next.

A second accident occurred today in the armed convoy accompanying the Duchess on her tour when a Malay speedster, consisting of a guard duty, was knocked down and killed by a convoy vehicle on the Kuala Lumpur road.

The constable was facing a rubber estate that fringed the road through which the Duchess and her convoy passed when he was hit by the car.

Thousands of armed police have been mobilised to guard the many miles of road since Sunday when a Malay speedster arrived at the Federal capital.—Reuter and France-Press.

SHIPTON NOT TO LEAD CLIMB

Odo, Oct. 8.
Mr Ernest Shipton, leader of the 1951 British reconnaissance expedition to "Mount Everest," will not lead the British attempt to climb the mountain next year, according to the Oslo newspaper Aftenposten.

The newspaper quotes Mr Shipton as saying in an interview: "Nothing has yet been decided about the leadership of the expedition, but I am not the man."—Reuter.

"Stockpiling must be completed before war comes or else casualties will occur when equipment is not available."

This could lead to disaster and even cause defeat."

Dr A. E. Smith, of Victoria, a wartime Army surgeon, warns Boy Scouts, nurses, Red Cross and ambulance workers to be trained to give blood transfusions and first aid treatment to atom bomb victims.

He said that every adult in the community should be taught elementary first aid and what to do in an atom bomb attack.

Dr J. W. Perry, pathologist of the Melbourne Children's Hospital, believes that even 50 burn cases would today overwhelm any large public or private hospital in Melbourne. Yet if atom explosions occurred, thousands of victims would need looking after.

Resources in the city of Melbourne now could not care for more than 3,000 casualties.

OUT OF DATE

Servicemen's organisations support the plan for organisation of a civilian scheme for defence against atom bomb attacks.

The President of the Australian Returned Servicemen's League, Mr N. D. Wilson, believes that the old methods for securing immunity for the civilian population against air attack are useless in the atomic age.

America, he said, has set up a huge civilian organisation for anti-atomic security. Millions of dollars have been spent on anti-atomic shelters and a large-scale training scheme of civilian workers has been adopted throughout the United States.

"Australia," he stated, "has done nothing and there would be appalling loss of civilian life in the event of an atom bomb attack."

"The Returned Servicemen's League urges the Federal Government to look at the problem now," he said.

Price-Fixing Allegation Meets Denial

London, Oct. 8.
Representatives of the South African citrus board in London today denied allegations that they were using the prices of South African oranges.

"We do not fix prices, they are determined by the law of supply and demand," a spokesman of the South African citrus board told Reuter yesterday.

Mr William McCrory, 72, president of the citrus board, said that the "British public" were being charged today "excessive prices" for South African oranges because prices were "fixed" by local representatives of the South African citrus board.

He said that local traders had threatened to boycott the citrus board's representatives.—Reuter.

Sensational Series Of Poisonings

Sydney, Oct. 8.
Top ranking Sydney detectives were assigned today to track down a poisoner who is suspected of murdering four persons with a rare element, Thallium, and trying to kill at least two others since 1943.

The City's Criminal Investigation Branch gave orders for the exhumation of the bodies of three persons who are believed to have died from the effects of the rare metal — a member of the aluminium family.

The fourth suspected victim was cremated before an autopsy could be made.

Crime reporters called the deaths the most sensational series of poisonings in Australian crime annals.—United Press.

Race Problem Danger To The U.N.

Gladwyn Jebb Warns

Ottawa, Oct. 8.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Permanent British delegate to the United Nations, said here today that the race problem could wreck the United Nations.

Great statecraft would be needed to prevent racial emotions doing great damage to the United Nations and to the free world, from which only the Communists could benefit, he added.

Sir Gladwyn, who spoke at a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, predicted that the U.N., despite "many vicissitudes," would continue to grow in the direction of the original ideal of collective security.

The last seven years had shown that the accomplishment of the main ideal of the U.N. was "much further off than most of us imagined."

At the moment and for the foreseeable future, the racial problem was one of the toughest.

OLD DAYS GONE

"It is no exaggeration to say that, if we are not careful, this problem may even wreck the whole concept of the United Nations," Sir Gladwyn said.

The industrialised powers should, by their conduct, try to make it clear to under-developed nations that the days of the arrogant race-conscious while man have really disappeared, together with his "burden."

On the other hand, the under-developed countries should in fairness abate their suspicions and "if not abandon, at least modify, the policy of sticking needles into the representatives of the so-called Colonial powers who for the most part are adapting themselves willingly and constructively to the new situations which Western technique has itself created."—Reuter.

Prison Conditions Relaxed

Bonn, Oct. 8.

The Soviet Union has agreed to let the seven top Nazi war criminals in the four-Power court at Nuremberg visit West Berlin to receive their wives and more than the Western Allies announced today.

Proposals to relax restrictions on the seven prisoners were made by the Western High Commissioners last month on the request of the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer.

The prisoners will now be allowed to receive one visit of 30 minutes from their next of kin every month instead of one visit of 15 minutes every two months. They will also be allowed to write and receive one letter every week instead of once four weeks.

The seven prisoners have been held under close military guard at Spandau, in the British sector of Berlin, ever since being sentenced by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1946.

The prisoners are Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess, Admiral Erich Raeder and Karl Doenitz, Youth leader Baldur von Schirach, Franz von Neurath, Ribbentrop's predecessor as head of the Reich Foreign Office, Albert Speer, Commissioner for Germany, and Walter Funk, Reich Minister of Economics.—Reuter.

France's Domestic Politics Play Part In Tunisia Situation

OBSERVERS' VIEW OF PARIS STAND

Paris, Oct. 8.

Official French sources said that France warned the United States Ambassador, Mr James Dunn, in strong language today that it would not tolerate any meddling in its Tunisian and Moroccan affairs and would not recognise any United Nations intervention.

Both the French Foreign Ministry and members of Premier Antoine Pinay's own party said France's position had been explained at an 80-minute session which was also attended by the Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the Defence Minister, M. Rene Pleven.

The American Embassy, apprised of these statements, said flatly that the North African matter had not been raised by either side at the morning's session.

"It was not discussed," insisted the official spokesman. Conflicting statements tended to confirm observers' opinion that the French Cabinet's decision yesterday to fight the competence of the United Nations to "interfere" in France's North African protectorates was intended mainly for internal political consumption and to strengthen the Government position against charges of weakness in its foreign dealings.

It was believed the Government was deliberately giving out conflicting views, such as that France might walk out of any Tunisian discussion in the United Nations, to scare some countries into softening their support of the Tunisian debate.

Explanation Demanded

Geneva, Oct. 8.

Britain, Australia and Southern Rhodesia are to be asked to explain why they have intensified their import restrictions since September of last year.

September 1951 was the date of the sixth session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The seventh session is taking place in Geneva now.

GATT members today set up a working party to hear the explanations.

Chairman John Melander of Norway said today that the countries concerned would not be considered defendants, but would be considered plaintiffs.

It was generally agreed that the consultations should concentrate more on practical trade aspects than on financial aspects, he said.—Reuter.

DESIGNER'S CRITICISM

Washington, Oct. 8.

Too many gadgets have seriously affected the combat efficiency of American military planes, according to Mr E. H. Heinemann, the designer of the world's fastest and highest-flying plane.

The gadgets make them too heavy, he says.

Mr Heinemann, chief engineer of the Douglas Aircraft Company's plant at El Segundo, California, told the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences last night that America was now obtaining fewer planes for the money available on account of the excess gadgets.—Reuter.

American amphibian and jet fighter planes searching today were handicapped by a 200-foot ceiling.

Air Force radar screens following the aircraft as a normal procedure picked up an unidentified plane in the same area.

Fifteen minutes later the two spots on the radar screens merged about 15 miles from the Russian border.

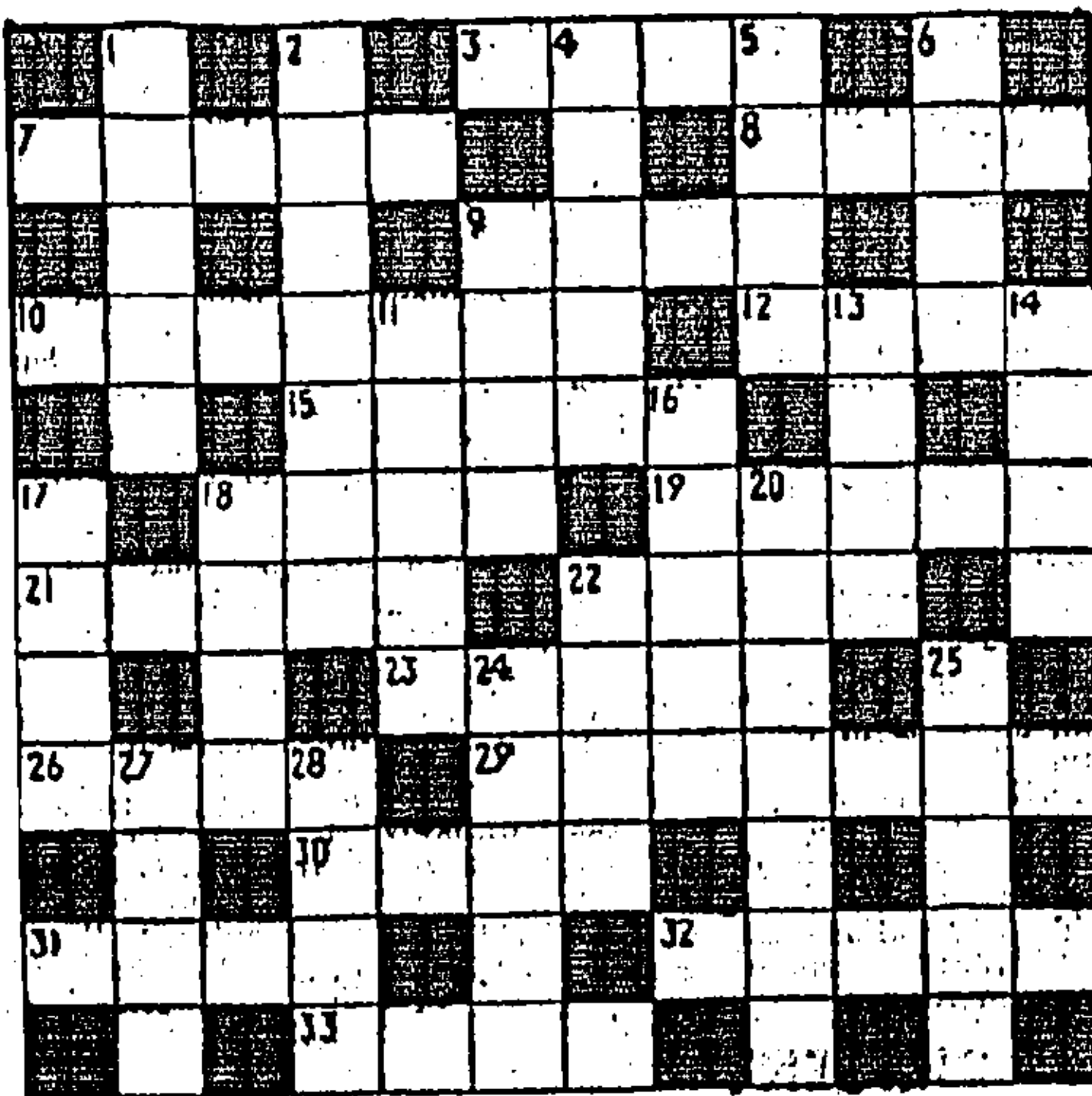
Shortly after both tracks had disappeared, a distress call in English was heard by radio. Then there was silence.—Reuter.

Champion Blood Donor

Lisbon, Oct. 8.

The dean of Lisbon's blood donors is ex-policeman Antonio Francisco who, during his 32 years, has given 193 litres of blood in 1,068 transfusions. He has received two medals for his action.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



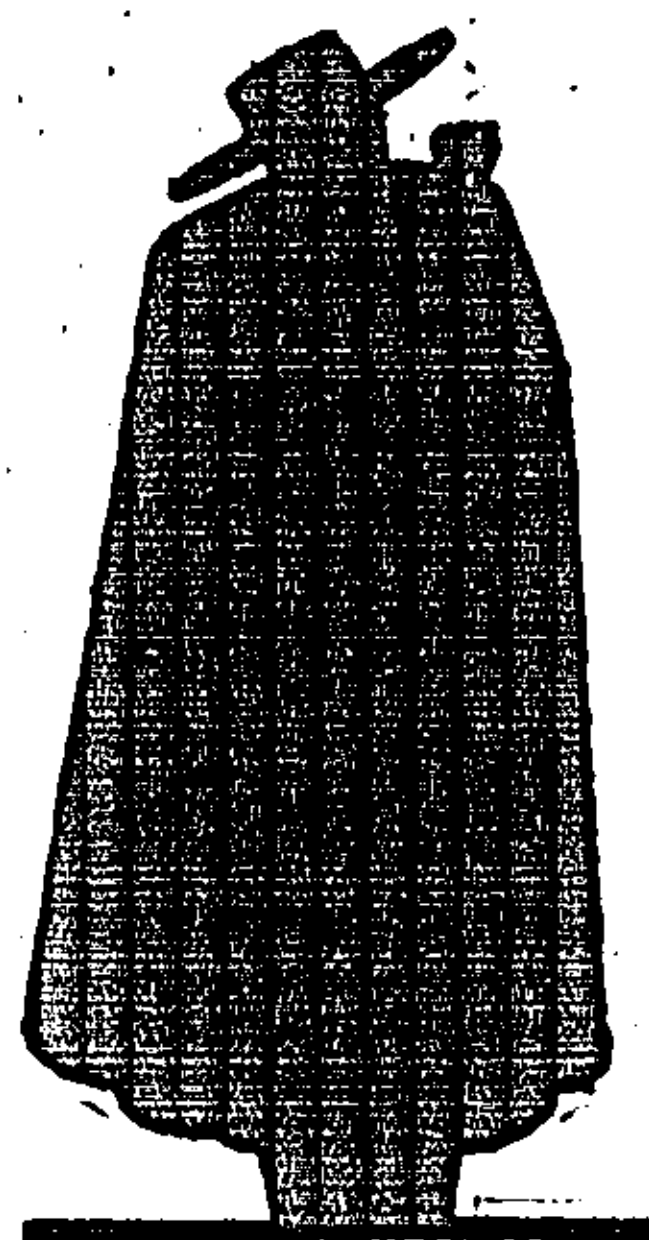
- ACROSS**
- Present (4).
 - Cardinal (8).
 - Sign (4).
 - Legal case (4).
 - Mounted man in a bull-fight (7).
 - Garden pest (4).
 - Subunit to (5).
 - Fuel (4).
 - Recent (5).
 - Scam (3).
 - Contaminant (4).
 - Enigma (5).
 - Shops (4).
 - Deported (7).
 - Excuse (4).
 - First appearance (8).
 - Darling (4).
- DOWN**
- Feature (5).
 - Makes hostile advance into another's territory (7).
 - Accusation (5).
 - Small children (4).
 - Bill of fare (4).
 - Tender (4).
 - Distributors (5).
 - Blunder (4).
 - Seize (4).
 - Mad (5).
 - Espy (4).
 - Trim (4).
 - Lessons (7).
 - Copied (4).
 - Freemasonry (5).
 - Stage show (5).
 - Lazy (4).
 - Light blow (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Forbid, 7. Raid, 9. Queen, 10. Boats, 11. Pots, 13. Revolution, 15. Scar, 16. Pace, 19. Protruding, 22. Data, 24. Fleet, 25. Usher, 26. Pale, 27. Silver, 28. Down, 29. Ovens, 31. Banal, 4. Debris, 5. Proposed, 6. Lit, 8. Alphonse, 12. Scrag, 13. Rapid, 14. Overcast, 17. Split, 18. Status, 20. Mourn, 21. Honey, 23. Alan.

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Congress Prances

EVE PERRICK

tries hard to find out what's going on at a highbrows-only junket run by Unesco

A JOURNALIST'S job is divided in three parts: get there, find out what's going on, report back. Well, I got here—to the Unesco International Conference of Artists in Venice. But I failed on the next move.

For the life of me, I cannot find out what is going on.

Venice. The conference or congress is taking place in an old monastery on the tiny island of San Giorgio, which is in a lagoon, opposite St. Mark's Square.

A motor-boat, provided by the local officials, brings the 204 assorted delegates (42 nationalities and five different branches of art) at ten-minute intervals, throughout the day. There is a certain tendency towards berets, sandals, corduroys, beards, and—among the women—fringes to be observed.

SMILE, PLEASE

I asked playwright Benn Levy, one of the British delegates and vice-president of the committee on theatre. Mr Levy walked me round and round the cloisters, said he was not quite sure, but speaking for the drama section he thought that the main concern of the assembled body of intellectuals was the guarantee of the artist's freedom.

Freedom, I took it to be, from political suppression, State interference, censorship, and having to subjugate artistic integrity to the tastes of the Cash Customers.

VETERAN

I THOUGHT poet Stephen Spender, veteran Unesco conference starter, would be bound to know what was going on. He said: "Indeed I do—shunted me into a small room, hastily collected some duplicated documents from a table, introduced me to a white-haired, bright-eyed woman with 'She'll be able to tell you all about it'—and rushed off."

The woman who was going to tell me all broke into rapid French and ended with: "Come back tomorrow morning."

When I did she handed me some more papers. I tried painter Graham Sutherland. He grinned, admitted that the whole scale of operations was rather beyond him, that he was working much harder than he had thought he would have to, but he believed that the conference could ultimately be responsible for the foundation of an international association devoted to the interests—moral and financial—of artists, sculptors and architects.

FIRST TIME

THORNTON WILDER, the US dramatist, having been elected general reporter to the assembly, scurried round the various committee rooms, picking up each scrap of argument, looking rather like Alice's White Rabbit with glasses.

"You must not ask me, you know," he said. "Until I present my final report I cannot say anything at all. One thing you must bear in mind—this is the first time in the history of the universe that painters and sculptors and writers and architects have ever got together."

Delegates storm the display board each day to see if they can spot themselves in the group. And someone is doing a brisk trade in selling the pictures to them at 4s. to 6s., according to size.

Whatever is going on is going on in committees. A tier of rooms off the first-floor corridor echoes to a host of multi-lingual voices throwing words like "resolution," "counter resolution," "agenda," and "visual arts" around.

There is an artistic disregard for punctuality; meetings due to start at 2.30 seldom begin before three, and the park-like grounds are seldom visited at any time.

Another confusion about whether the delegates are entitled to two or three meals a day at Government expense (they are being maintained at 23 to 24 a day) caused a sudden seeking out of the cheaper cafes by those who were faced with the possibility they might have to buy their own dinners.

However, that puzzle has been sorted out and the delegates are sitting up and taking full nourishment once more.

CULTURAL

SPARE time cultural activities have not been overlooked. Each has been given a book of tickets entitling him to free admittance to the city's museums and art galleries and a 25 percent reduction for the theatre and opera.

Anyone wanting to sneak off and see Errol Flynn at the local cinema must pay full price.

FOOTNOTE.—Outside the pink and grey stone monastery, which incidentally is being renovated by the private patronage of Count Cini as a memorial to his son who was killed in a plane crash, stands an artist.

He has nothing to do with the Unesco conference—he is just a painter putting on canvas the view before him, as thousands of other artists must have done—without all the hooha of a 200,000 seven-day blitz.

A YANK LOOKS AT THE NAVY

New York. **H**ANDSOMELY, the New York Times gives full marks to the Royal Navy for being right at the top in technical progress—and says the U.S. Navy can still learn some tricks from Britain's senior Service.

Hanson Baldwin, an ex-U.S. Navy officer and the New York Times military editor, rated the British tops after a visit to the carrier Eagle when exercise Malabar ended.

He writes: "Black ties at dinner, rum punch, pomp and tradition have not hobbled technical progress."

"British naval aviation, long handicapped by subordination to the R.A.F., is making strides, and there is a good deal of the U.S. Navy could learn from H.M.S. Eagle."

He tells how Eagle made 25 knots in an Arctic gale while the U.S. carrier Midway was virtually halted by different construction is the reason. Eagle's steam-driven plane catapults, a British invention, are being adopted by the U.S.

On the other hand, Baldwin rates existing British carrier aircraft below U.S. carrier planes. He blames slow produc-

tion and says new aircraft are on the way.

ICE-CREAM from cow's milk is being challenged by a new rival, a synthetic frozen dessert made from soy beans and ground nuts. It tastes delicious, costs half as much, and comes in the favourite U.S. flavours—vanilla, chocolate, strawberry.

The Government's Economic Stabilizer, Roger Putnam, and Mr. Francis Coker, head of the American Bankers' Association, predict that good business, full employment and a high level of industrial activity are assured. Putnam says this will last 18 months. Cautious banker Coker limits his forecast to six months.

Labour Secretary Maurice Tobin reports unemployment at an all-time low. Dole claims are down to 697,200.

The cricket season has closed in New York with a victory by Manhattan Paragons over the Staten Island Club. There are 4,000 players in 17



"WAR? WHAT WAR?"

EXERCISE AT MORECAMBE

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★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

Oh, What a Week in Philadelphia!

I WAS told that Philadelphia was corrupt but contented, the sickest city in the land, the city suffering from an advanced case of machine politics.

I was also told (though this was hardly new) that it was the birthplace of American independence, the cradle of the constitution, the national shrine.

Actually, Philadelphia has turned out to be a peculiarly appropriate place in which to stay during the past week of the great soul-baring by the politicians and the great flood of tears from the public.

Philadelphia after 80-odd years of graft and corruption in their city government, would not ordinarily be expected to get too excited about the \$18,000 that the Vice-Presidential candidate, Senator Richard Nixon, had to explain away, or the political fund of Governor Adlai Stevenson.

EXCITED

BUT they did get excited, and one week after trial by television of Nixon, the city is still throbbing. More palpitations are expected over Mr. Eisenhower's book-keeping.

Even the fight mob which moved out after Rocky Marciano had demolished Jersey Joe Walcott had the balance-sheets of Nixon and Stevenson partly on its mind. And even the baseball crowd which moved in when the boxing enthusiasts departed has been talking almost as much about the dollars and cents of the election campaign as about the Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The past days are being described as among the most dramatic in the entire history of the United States. For an Englishman they have also been rather embarrassing. I did not see or hear Senator Nixon's performance, but I have read and re-read the speech.

I have read the irrelevances about Nixon's father and mother, his wife, his children, his war record, his dog, his early struggles, the Irish origin of his wife, his fan-mail, his part in the Alger Hiss case.

Was all this maykash demagoguery? Not many Philadelphians think so.

The room-clerk at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, where I have been staying, said to me: "I'll never forget this week; it brought tears to my eyes."

I said: "Yes, it was a great fight—it was sad to see old Jersey Joe go under."

The room-clerk, a young man built like a football player, said: "I'm talking about Senator Nixon's speech."

There is no doubt whatsoever that Senator Nixon's tremendous tear-jerker, his super-heartstrings-tugger, laid almost his entire audience in the aisles, weeping and wailing. And their eyes are not yet dry.

Nixon put on such a performance (next week "East Lynne") that he emerged a national Gaiety and idol. It was mob law which acquitted him, then crowned him.

Just now Nixon is riding so high that he is in a mood to tell General Eisenhower what to do and when to do it. Eisenhower himself emerges from the slinky Cecil B. DeMille drama uncertain—a man who first said he would make the decision on Nixon and then let the vast, weeping television audience bring in the verdict.

WONDERING

THE Democrats have been swamped under this Niagara Falls of sentiment, and Governor Stevenson is on the defensive, wondering possibly whether an intelligent, literate, sophisticated man can swim in this swirling pool of tears.

What a fantastic week. It could only happen here.

Now, of course, everyone is producing bank accounts, bonds, cheque books, postal orders and the old shoe-box from under the bed.

I am relying on President Truman, who has begun his 15-day tour, to bring some hard-core common sense into this quagmire campaign. And I am hopeful that Philadelphia and the rest of the country will be debating the issues and not wallowing in waves of emotion.

Next to me on the subway, or underground railway, the other day was a young policeman with a gun on his hip and a tab on his shoulder which read, "Bandit Control." I said jocularly: "Been chasing any bandits lately?" He smiled: "Oh, they keep up fairly busy, but we have the thing under control. You had any trouble since you been here?" I said "None."

The crime wave has subsided and the corruption is crumbling. Philadelphia has a crumbling mayor, Joseph Clark, who took office last year on a reform programme and threw out the Republicans, who had been there since the Civil War.

CAUTIOUS

NEITHER Clark nor anyone else, however, is making any sweeping forecast about the Presidential election since the Nixon melodrama. The Philadelphia aristocrats, and most of their carbon copies, who live on the famed Main line, can, of course, be expected to vote Republican, as their grandfathers did before them. But even the Main line has changed greatly as a result of deaths, taxes, and the New Deal. The great estates built on the English model are shattered or being torn down. In their place are hundreds of neat, 215,000 houses.

In the centre of the city, which has a British stamp, with its narrow streets and old, handsome shops, there is a good deal of tearing down too. The Greater Philadelphia Movement obviously intends to keep moving.

Independence Square, which houses Independence Hall, home of the Liberty Bell, naturally is sacred. It is not unlike Lincoln's Inn, an oasis in the clangorous city.

Englishmen are welcome to inspect the room where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and signed. A guide showed me around and said: "That's where Thomas Jefferson sat."

DILIGENT

MOST of the visitors are out-of-towners paying homage at the national shrine. The Philadelphians themselves are busy turning out every year \$1,000,000,000 worth of textiles, steel, ships, railway engines, tyres, lorries, radios, gramophones, soap, electric batteries, pianos, cigars, roller bearings, pens, pencils, and magazines. Philadelphia resembles Birmingham as a city of a thousand-and-one trades.

Its people are polite, soft-spoken, hospitable. They resent the ceaseless shush about corruption, and point proudly to the reform movement.

I should like to call again when Messrs. Eisenhower, Stevenson, Nixon, and Eisenhower are not on everyone's mind.

Row Over Girls For The Army

From MONICA DEHN

ISRAEL'S devoutly religious girls have caused a government crisis in the new state. They want Premier Ben-Gurion to withdraw his decision to amend the military service law.

The aim of the amendment is to seal up the loopholes which permits 18-year-old girls to evade their two-year period of conscription in the army if they can satisfy the five-man tribunal that they are strictly observant Jews.

Backing up the religious girls are the two political parties of the fanatically orthodox. These parties would like Israel to be a hundred percent clerical state. Their representatives in the coalition have resigned, taking Ben-Gurion's parliamentary majority with them.

Orthodox Israelis object to military service for women because they believe a girl's place is in the home, and that unmarried girls must never be alone with men who are not near relatives.

In Jerusalem's orthodox quarter, Mea Shearim (Hundred Gates), worried mothers were saying "they would rather die" than see their daughters in the Israel Army.

One woman—like all orthodox wives she wore a wig—summed up their attitude when she told me: "My two teenage daughters have been brought up as modest girls to wear long sleeves and thick woollen stockings, winter and summer, so no man can see their limbs. They have never been—God forbid they ever will go—to a cinema or a dance hall. They have never been in a cafe. Their marriages will be arranged through a marriage broker."

She added that she and her Austrian-born husband had refused to be Israeli citizens, although this had been their life-long dream while in Europe, just so as to be able to keep their children out of the Army and "uncontaminated with modern secular habits."

To back up their campaign to keep girls away from the soldiery, fanatics among orthodox Jews have already started a mud-slinging campaign against the Israel Army. Placards have appeared in Jerusalem accusing the Army authorities of using female conscripts for bad purposes.

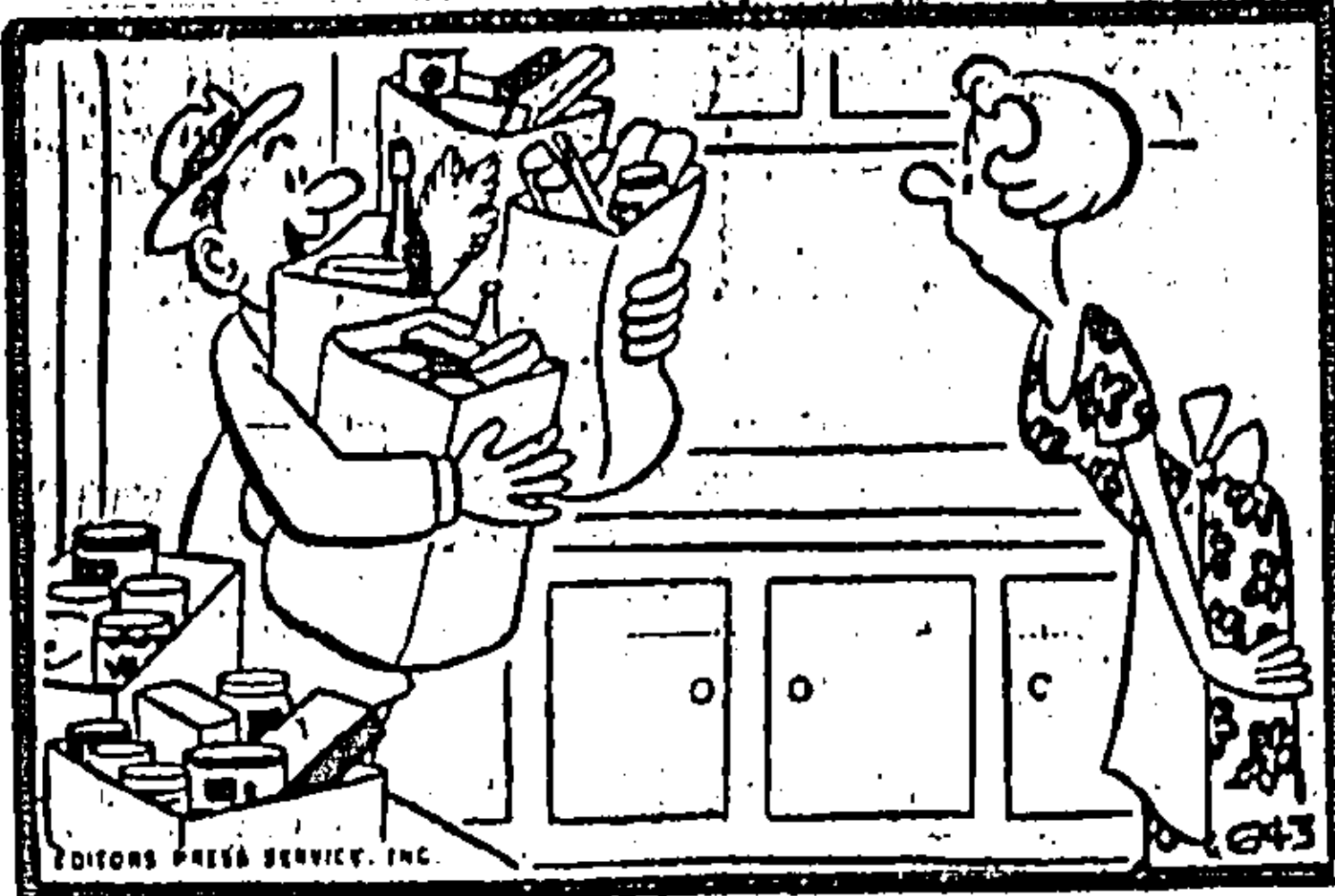
Leaflets headed "The Shame and Scandal of Israel" are being distributed by young men with conventional Jewish side curls, who wear the long black coats and fur hats of the Polish ghettoes. As they do so, they ask passersby: "Do you want your sister to live a life of sin?"

And mothers are told by their rabbis in the synagogues on Saturdays to keep their girls more carefully under their eye, "because the Army is kidnapping eighteen-year-olds."

But the smear campaign is unlikely to make Ben-Gurion change his mind, even if he has to go to the country on the issue. He is convinced that the majority of Israelis believe in the equality of the sexes—even on the battlefield.

ARTIE'S HEADLINE





"I forgot the shopping list so I just got one of every thing."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE creole-people is some- times called the walkie- lookie," says my paper. I am not surprised.

Reading on I discover that what will probably soon be called the creole-people is a portable television camera attached to a "small trans- mitting station" strapped to the operator's back. Anybody can photograph and transmit anything to the audience. All that is needed to per- form this damnable feat is a power- ful gadget to transmit a foreshadow- ing smile.

Rossini's unknown opera

A MESSAGE from Rome says that the score of an unknown opera by Rossini has been found. This must be the opera he wrote, after Cenerentola, at the suggestion of Mme. de Lieven, whom he met in Verona in 1822. A letter to Chateaubriand, written in 1822, and now in the Rossini Museum at Pesaro (his birthplace), refers to this opera as being nearly finished. Rossini had a cause. When a lady brought her daughter to him, he listened in silence to the girl's singing. He was so struck by the girl's voice that he wrote the opera. What do you think she should be, Signor Rossini? "An auctioneer."

Foulmouth?

Fashion has lost the Battle of Cowes. Girls in shorts and men wearing ties of the lesser-known clubs are dominating the regatta. (News Item.)

A MAN in the tie of an unknown club and wearing a frayed neck- tie over a sweater marked "Birmingham Bulls" caused speculation. He offered to carry ladies ashore at a boat a go, as the fashionable way, a shilling for each passenger. One day he carried a pretty girl into a bar, set her down, rolled up the shilling and round hung fire, so he picked her up, carried her back to the yacht, and demanded two shillings. When asked what Cowes was coming to the man said, "The hot breath of Democracy is on your necks."

Wisdom of the ages

She is in sooth a foolish hussy who puts the key of her chamber door in the back of the young merchant who pretends to have a bleeding nose. (Sayings of Shabash-in-Daul of Bagdad.)

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9

BORN today, you have a brilliant, well-balanced mind with a keen sense of humor, which gets a lot of fun out of life as you go along. You are a natural leader, and you turn out to be at times. Although you are sometimes a creature of caprice, you should learn early in life to keep them well under control. This characteristic is apt to be called your "artistic" temperament by your friends—and your inability by those who are not. You have definite creative ability in the arts, particularly in literature or music. You should develop early in life. Select a career that is compatible to your major interests. Otherwise, you will become a person of great charm and potential brilliance—who just doesn't seem to get around to shining!

You members of the fair sex have a fair for artists. And might utilize this in your work. But you will be happiest if you wed at quite an early age and have a family of your own. You are very fond of children and are happiest when you are with them.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Find the work you want to do. This is the evening to relax at the theatre or at a party with friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Optimism pays off in excellent dividends right now. Concentrate on an important piece of work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Do careful of your timing today, especially if you are making an appointment or real importance. Play the role of a peacemaker.

APRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Friends' and good humor will solve all your problems. Play the role of a peacemaker.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you have hurt someone by harsh remarks in the past, make amends now. Apologize; save a friendship.

DUMB-BELLS

IM GOING TO BUY SOME IVE GOT THE HIVES

SPECIAL TODAY

SCRATCH PAPER

STATIONERY

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Five Rubbers

By J. O. HARE

"Last night's bridge was interesting," said Dan Deion, looking at the cards and played no fewer than five rubbers."

"Not much," I asked. "The rubber was at 100 up; then lost the other three, and finished the evening 200 to the bad."

"Higher than usual," we agreed, as so many children are doing well at school. "The first was played at 100, and the second at 200. The third was played at 300, and the fourth at 400. The fifth was played at 500, and the sixth at 600. The seventh was played at 700, and the eighth at 800. The ninth was played at 900, and the tenth at 1000. The eleventh was played at 1100, and the twelfth at 1200. The thirteenth was played at 1300, and the fourteenth at 1400. The fifteenth was played at 1500, and the sixteenth at 1600. The seventeenth was played at 1700, and the eighteenth at 1800. The nineteenth was played at 1900, and the twentieth at 2000. The twenty-first was played at 2100, and the twenty-second at 2200. The twenty-third was played at 2300, and the twenty-fourth at 2400. The twenty-fifth was played at 2500, and the twenty-sixth at 2600. The twenty-seventh was played at 2700, and the twenty-eighth at 2800. The twenty-ninth was played at 2900, and the thirtieth at 3000. The thirty-first was played at 3100, and the thirty-second at 3200. The thirty-third was played at 3300, and the thirty-fourth at 3400. The thirty-fifth was played at 3500, and the thirty-sixth at 3600. The thirty-seventh was played at 3700, and the thirty-eighth at 3800. The thirty-ninth was played at 3900, and the fortieth at 4000. The forty-first was played at 4100, and the forty-second at 4200. The forty-third was played at 4300, and the forty-fourth at 4400. The forty-fifth was played at 4500, and the forty-sixth at 4600. The forty-seventh was played at 4700, and the forty-eighth at 4800. The forty-ninth was played at 4900, and the fiftieth at 5000. The fifty-first was played at 5100, and the fifty-second at 5200. The fifty-third was played at 5300, and the fifty-fourth at 5400. The fifty-fifth was played at 5500, and the fifty-sixth at 5600. The fifty-seventh was played at 5700, and the fifty-eighth at 5800. The fifty-ninth was played at 5900, and the sixtieth at 6000. The sixty-first was played at 6100, and the sixty-second at 6200. The sixty-third was played at 6300, and the sixty-fourth at 6400. The sixty-fifth was played at 6500, and the sixty-sixth at 6600. The sixty-seventh was played at 6700, and the sixty-eighth at 6800. The sixty-ninth was played at 6900, and the seventieth at 7000. The seventy-first was played at 7100, and the seventy-second at 7200. The seventy-third was played at 7300, and the seventy-fourth at 7400. The seventy-fifth was played at 7500, and the seventy-sixth at 7600. The seventy-seventh was played at 7700, and the seventy-eighth at 7800. The seventy-ninth was played at 7900, and the eightieth at 8000. The eighty-first was played at 8100, and the eighty-second at 8200. The eighty-third was played at 8300, and the eighty-fourth at 8400. The eighty-fifth was played at 8500, and the eighty-sixth at 8600. The eighty-seventh was played at 8700, and the eighty-eighth at 8800. The eighty-ninth was played at 8900, and the ninetieth at 9000. The ninety-first was played at 9100, and the ninety-second at 9200. The ninety-third was played at 9300, and the ninety-fourth at 9400. The ninety-fifth was played at 9500, and the ninety-sixth at 9600. The ninety-seventh was played at 9700, and the ninety-eighth at 9800. The ninety-ninth was played at 9900, and the hundredth at 10000. The hundred-first was played at 10100, and the hundred-second at 10200. The hundred-third was played at 10300, and the hundred-fourth at 10400. The hundred-fifth was played at 10500, and the hundred-sixth at 10600. The hundred-seventh was played at 10700, and the hundred-eighth at 10800. The hundred-ninth was played at 10900, and the hundred-tenth at 11000. The hundred-eleventh was played at 11100, and the hundred-twelfth at 11200. The hundred-thirteenth was played at 11300, and the hundred-fourteenth at 11400. The hundred-fifteenth was played at 11500, and the hundred-sixteenth at 11600. The hundred-seventeenth was played at 11700, and the hundred-eighteenth at 11800. The hundred-nineteenth was played at 11900, and the hundred-twentieth at 12000. The hundred-twenty-first was played at 12100, and the hundred-twenty-second at 12200. The hundred-twenty-third was played at 12300, and the hundred-twenty-fourth at 12400. The hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 12500, and the hundred-twenty-sixth at 12600. The hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 12700, and the hundred-twenty-eighth at 12800. The hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 12900, and the hundred-thirtieth at 13000. The hundred-thirty-first was played at 13100, and the hundred-thirty-second at 13200. The hundred-thirty-third was played at 13300, and the hundred-thirty-fourth at 13400. The hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 13500, and the hundred-thirty-sixth at 13600. The hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 13700, and the hundred-thirty-eighth at 13800. The hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 13900, and the hundred-fortieth at 14000. The hundred-forty-first was played at 14100, and the hundred-forty-second at 14200. The hundred-forty-third was played at 14300, and the hundred-forty-fourth at 14400. The hundred-forty-fifth was played at 14500, and the hundred-forty-sixth at 14600. The hundred-forty-seventh was played at 14700, and the hundred-forty-eighth at 14800. The hundred-forty-ninth was played at 14900, and the hundred-fiftieth at 15000. The hundred-fifty-first was played at 15100, and the hundred-fifty-second at 15200. The hundred-fifty-third was played at 15300, and the hundred-fifty-fourth at 15400. The hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 15500, and the hundred-fifty-sixth at 15600. The hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 15700, and the hundred-fifty-eighth at 15800. The hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 15900, and the hundred-sixtieth at 16000. The hundred-sixty-first was played at 16100, and the hundred-sixty-second at 16200. The hundred-sixty-third was played at 16300, and the hundred-sixty-fourth at 16400. The hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 16500, and the hundred-sixty-sixth at 16600. The hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 16700, and the hundred-sixty-eighth at 16800. The hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 16900, and the hundred-seventieth at 17000. The hundred-seventy-first was played at 17100, and the hundred-seventy-second at 17200. The hundred-seventy-third was played at 17300, and the hundred-seventy-fourth at 17400. The hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 17500, and the hundred-seventy-sixth at 17600. The hundred-seventy-seventh was played at 17700, and the hundred-seventy-eighth at 17800. The hundred-seventy-ninth was played at 17900, and the hundred-eightieth at 18000. The hundred-eighty-first was played at 18100, and the hundred-eighty-second at 18200. The hundred-eighty-third was played at 18300, and the hundred-eighty-fourth at 18400. The hundred-eighty-fifth was played at 18500, and the hundred-eighty-sixth at 18600. The hundred-eighty-seventh was played at 18700, and the hundred-eighty-eighth at 18800. The hundred-eighty-ninth was played at 18900, and the hundred-ninetieth at 19000. The hundred-ninety-first was played at 19100, and the hundred-ninety-second at 19200. The hundred-ninety-third was played at 19300, and the hundred-ninety-fourth at 19400. The hundred-ninety-fifth was played at 19500, and the hundred-ninety-sixth at 19600. The hundred-ninety-seventh was played at 19700, and the hundred-ninety-eighth at 19800. The hundred-ninety-ninth was played at 19900, and the two hundredth at 20000. The two hundred-first was played at 20100, and the two hundred-second at 20200. The two hundred-third was played at 20300, and the two hundred-fourth at 20400. The two hundred-fifth was played at 20500, and the two hundred-sixth at 20600. The two hundred-seventh was played at 20700, and the two hundred-eighth at 20800. The two hundred-ninth was played at 20900, and the two hundred-tenth at 21000. The two hundred-eleventh was played at 21100, and the two hundred-twelfth at 21200. The two hundred-thirteenth was played at 21300, and the two hundred-fourteenth at 21400. The two hundred-fifteenth was played at 21500, and the two hundred-sixteenth at 21600. The two hundred-seventeenth was played at 21700, and the two hundred-eighteenth at 21800. The two hundred-nineteenth was played at 21900, and the two hundred-twentieth at 22000. The two hundred-twenty-first was played at 22100, and the two hundred-twenty-second at 22200. The two hundred-twenty-third was played at 22300, and the two hundred-twenty-fourth at 22400. The two hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 22500, and the two hundred-twenty-sixth at 22600. The two hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 22700, and the two hundred-twenty-eighth at 22800. The two hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 22900, and the two hundred-thirtieth at 23000. The two hundred-thirty-first was played at 23100, and the two hundred-thirty-second at 23200. The two hundred-thirty-third was played at 23300, and the two hundred-thirty-fourth at 23400. The two hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 23500, and the two hundred-thirty-sixth at 23600. The two hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 23700, and the two hundred-thirty-eighth at 23800. The two hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 23900, and the two hundred-fortieth at 24000. The two hundred-forty-first was played at 24100, and the two hundred-forty-second at 24200. The two hundred-forty-third was played at 24300, and the two hundred-forty-fourth at 24400. The two hundred-forty-fifth was played at 24500, and the two hundred-forty-sixth at 24600. The two hundred-forty-seventh was played at 24700, and the two hundred-forty-eighth at 24800. The two hundred-forty-ninth was played at 24900, and the two hundred-fiftieth at 25000. The two hundred-fifty-first was played at 25100, and the two hundred-fifty-second at 25200. The two hundred-fifty-third was played at 25300, and the two hundred-fifty-fourth at 25400. The two hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 25500, and the two hundred-fifty-sixth at 25600. The two hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 25700, and the two hundred-fifty-eighth at 25800. The two hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 25900, and the two hundred-sixtieth at 26000. The two hundred-sixty-first was played at 26100, and the two hundred-sixty-second at 26200. The two hundred-sixty-third was played at 26300, and the two hundred-sixty-fourth at 26400. The two hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 26500, and the two hundred-sixty-sixth at 26600. The two hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 26700, and the two hundred-sixty-eighth at 26800. The two hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 26900, and the two hundred-seventieth at 27000. The two hundred-seventy-first was played at 27100, and the two hundred-seventy-second at 27200. The two hundred-seventy-third was played at 27300, and the two hundred-seventy-fourth at 27400. The two hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 27500, and the two hundred-seventy-sixth at 27600. The two hundred-seventy-seventh was played at 27700, and the two hundred-seventy-eighth at 27800. The two hundred-seventy-ninth was played at 27900, and the two hundred-eightieth at 28000. The two hundred-eighty-first was played at 28100, and the two hundred-eighty-second at 28200. The two hundred-eighty-third was played at 28300, and the two hundred-eighty-fourth at 28400. The two hundred-eighty-fifth was played at 28500, and the two hundred-eighty-sixth at 28600. The two hundred-eighty-seventh was played at 28700, and the two hundred-eighty-eighth at 28800. The two hundred-eighty-ninth was played at 28900, and the two hundred-ninetieth at 29000. The two hundred-ninety-first was played at 29100, and the two hundred-ninety-second at 29200. The two hundred-ninety-third was played at 29300, and the two hundred-ninety-fourth at 29400. The two hundred-ninety-fifth was played at 29500, and the two hundred-ninety-sixth at 29600. The two hundred-ninety-seventh was played at 29700, and the two hundred-ninety-eighth at 29800. The two hundred-ninety-ninth was played at 29900, and the three hundredth at 30000. The three hundred-first was played at 30100, and the three hundred-second at 30200. The three hundred-third was played at 30300, and the three hundred-fourth at 30400. The three hundred-fifth was played at 30500, and the three hundred-sixth at 30600. The three hundred-seventh was played at 30700, and the three hundred-eighth at 30800. The three hundred-ninth was played at 30900, and the three hundred-tenth at 31000. The three hundred-eleventh was played at 31100, and the three hundred-twelfth at 31200. The three hundred-thirteenth was played at 31300, and the three hundred-fourteenth at 31400. The three hundred-fifteenth was played at 31500, and the three hundred-sixteenth at 31600. The three hundred-seventeenth was played at 31700, and the three hundred-eighteenth at 31800. The three hundred-nineteenth was played at 31900, and the three hundred-twentieth at 32000. The three hundred-twenty-first was played at 32100, and the three hundred-twenty-second at 32200. The three hundred-twenty-third was played at 32300, and the three hundred-twenty-fourth at 32400. The three hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 32500, and the three hundred-twenty-sixth at 32600. The three hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 32700, and the three hundred-twenty-eighth at 32800. The three hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 32900, and the three hundred-thirtieth at 33000. The three hundred-thirty-first was played at 33100, and the three hundred-thirty-second at 33200. The three hundred-thirty-third was played at 33300, and the three hundred-thirty-fourth at 33400. The three hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 33500, and the three hundred-thirty-sixth at 33600. The three hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 33700, and the three hundred-thirty-eighth at 33800. The three hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 33900, and the three hundred-fortieth at 34000. The three hundred-forty-first was played at 34100, and the three hundred-forty-second at 34200. The three hundred-forty-third was played at 34300, and the three hundred-forty-fourth at 34400. The three hundred-forty-fifth was played at 34500, and the three hundred-forty-sixth at 34600. The three hundred-forty-seventh was played at 34700, and the three hundred-forty-eighth at 34800. The three hundred-forty-ninth was played at 34900, and the three hundred-fiftieth at 35000. The three hundred-fifty-first was played at 35100, and the three hundred-fifty-second at 35200. The three hundred-fifty-third was played at 35300, and the three hundred-fifty-fourth at 35400. The three hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 35500, and the three hundred-fifty-sixth at 35600. The three hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 35700, and the three hundred-fifty-eighth at 35800. The three hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 35900, and the three hundred-sixtieth at 36000. The three hundred-sixty-first was played at 36100, and the three hundred-sixty-second at 36200. The three hundred-sixty-third was played at 36300, and the three hundred-sixty-fourth at 36400. The three hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 36500, and the three hundred-sixty-sixth at 36600. The three hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 36700, and the three hundred-sixty-eighth at 36800. The three hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 36900, and the three hundred-seventieth at 37000. The three hundred-seventy-first was played at 37100, and the three hundred-seventy-second at 37200. The three hundred-seventy-third was played at 37300, and the three hundred-seventy-fourth at 37400. The three hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 37500, and the three hundred-seventy-sixth at 37600. The three hundred-seventy-seventh was played at 37700, and the three hundred-seventy-eighth at 37800. The three hundred-seventy-ninth was played at 37900, and the three hundred-eightieth at 38000. The three hundred-eighty-first was played at 38100, and the three hundred-eighty-second at 38200. The three hundred-eighty-third was played at 38300, and the three hundred-eighty-fourth at 38400. The three hundred-eighty-fifth was played at 38500, and the three hundred-eighty-sixth at 38600. The three hundred-eighty-seventh was played at 38700, and the three hundred-eighty-eighth at 38800. The three hundred-eighty-ninth was played at 38900, and the three hundred-ninetieth at 39000. The three hundred-ninety-first was played at 39100, and the three hundred-ninety-second at 39200. The three hundred-ninety-third was played at 39300, and the three hundred-ninety-fourth at 39400. The three hundred-ninety-fifth was played at 39500, and the three hundred-ninety-sixth at 39600. The three hundred-ninety-seventh was played at 39700, and the three hundred-ninety-eighth at 39800. The three hundred-ninety-ninth was played at 39900, and the four hundredth at 40000. The four hundred-first was played at 40100, and the four hundred-second at 40200. The four hundred-third was played at 40300, and the four hundred-fourth at 40400. The four hundred-fifth was played at 40500, and the four hundred-sixth at 40600. The four hundred-seventh was played at 40700, and the four hundred-eighth at 40800. The four hundred-ninth was played at 40900, and the four hundred-tenth at 41000. The four hundred-eleventh was played at 41100, and the four hundred-twelfth at 41200. The four hundred-thirteenth was played at 41300, and the four hundred-fourteenth at 41400. The four hundred-fifteenth was played at 41500, and the four hundred-sixteenth at 41600. The four hundred-seventeenth was played at 41700, and the four hundred-eighteenth at 41800. The four hundred-nineteenth was played at 41900, and the four hundred-twentieth at 42000. The four hundred-twenty-first was played at 42100, and the four hundred-twenty-second at 42200. The four hundred-twenty-third was played at 42300, and the four hundred-twenty-fourth at 42400. The four hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 42500, and the four hundred-twenty-sixth at 42600. The four hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 42700, and the four hundred-twenty-eighth at 42800. The four hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 42900, and the four hundred-thirtieth at 43000. The four hundred-thirty-first was played at 43100, and the four hundred-thirty-second at 43200. The four hundred-thirty-third was played at 43300, and the four hundred-thirty-fourth at 43400. The four hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 43500, and the four hundred-thirty-sixth at 43600. The four hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 43700, and the four hundred-thirty-eighth at 43800. The four hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 43900, and the four hundred-fortieth at 44000. The four hundred-forty-first was played at 44100, and the four hundred-forty-second at 44200. The four hundred-forty-third was played at 44300, and the four hundred-forty-fourth at 44400. The four hundred-forty-fifth was played at 44500, and the four hundred-forty-sixth at 44600. The four hundred-forty-seventh was played at 44700, and the four hundred-forty-eighth at 44800. The four hundred-forty-ninth was played at 44900, and the four hundred-fiftieth at 45000. The four hundred-fifty-first was played at 45100, and the four hundred-fifty-second at 45200. The four hundred-fifty-third was played at 45300, and the four hundred-fifty-fourth at 45400. The four hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 45500, and the four hundred-fifty-sixth at 45600. The four hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 45700, and the four hundred-fifty-eighth at 45800. The four hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 45900, and the four hundred-sixtieth at 46000. The four hundred-sixty-first was played at 46100, and the four hundred-sixty-second at 46200. The four hundred-sixty-third was played at 46300, and the four hundred-sixty-fourth at 46400. The four hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 46500, and the four hundred-sixty-sixth at 46600. The four hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 46700, and the four hundred-sixty-eighth at 46800. The four hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 46900, and the four hundred-seventieth at 47000. The four hundred-seventy-first was played at 47100, and the four hundred-seventy-second at 47200. The four hundred-seventy-third was played at 47300, and the four hundred-seventy-fourth at 47400. The four hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 47500, and the four hundred-seventy-sixth at 47600. The four hundred-seventy-seventh was played at 47700, and the four hundred-seventy-eighth at 47800. The four hundred-seventy-ninth was played at 47900, and the four hundred-eightieth at 48000. The four hundred-eighty-first was played at 48100, and the four hundred-eighty-second at 48200. The four hundred-eighty-third was played at 48300, and the four hundred-eighty-fourth at 48400. The four hundred-eighty-fifth was played at 48500, and the four hundred-eighty-sixth at 48600. The four hundred-eighty-seventh was played at 48700, and the four hundred-eighty-eighth at 48800. The four hundred-eighty-ninth was played at 48900, and the four hundred-ninetieth at 49000. The four hundred-ninety-first was played at 49100, and the four hundred-ninety-second at 49200. The four hundred-ninety-third was played at 49300, and the four hundred-ninety-fourth at 49400. The four hundred-ninety-fifth was played at 49500, and the four hundred-ninety-sixth at 49600. The four hundred-ninety-seventh was played at 49700, and the four hundred-ninety-eighth at 49800. The four hundred-ninety-ninth was played at 49900, and the five hundredth at 50000. The five hundred-first was played at 50100, and the five hundred-second at 50200. The five hundred-third was played at 50300, and the five hundred-fourth at 50400. The five hundred-fifth was played at 50500, and the five hundred-sixth at 50600. The five hundred-seventh was played at 50700, and the five hundred-eighth at 50800. The five hundred-ninth was played at 50900, and the five hundred-tenth at 51000. The five hundred-eleventh was played at 51100, and the five hundred-twelfth at 51200. The five hundred-thirteenth was played at 51300, and the five hundred-fourteenth at 51400. The five hundred-fifteenth was played at 51500, and the five hundred-sixteenth at 51600. The five hundred-seventeenth was played at 51700, and the five hundred-eighteenth at 51800. The five hundred-nineteenth was played at 51900, and the five hundred-twentieth at 52000. The five hundred-twenty-first was played at 52100, and the five hundred-twenty-second at 52200. The five hundred-twenty-third was played at 52300, and the five hundred-twenty-fourth at 52400. The five hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 52500, and the five hundred-twenty-sixth at 52600. The five hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 52700, and the five hundred-twenty-eighth at 52800. The five hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 52900, and the five hundred-thirtieth at 53000. The five hundred-thirty-first was played at 53100, and the five hundred-thirty-second at 53200. The five hundred-thirty-third was played at 53300, and the five hundred-thirty-fourth at 53400. The five hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 53500, and the five hundred-thirty-sixth at 53600. The five hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 53700, and the five hundred-thirty-eighth at 53800. The five hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 53900, and the five hundred-fortieth at 54000. The five hundred-forty-first was played at 54100, and the five hundred-forty-second at 54200. The five hundred-forty-third was played at 54300, and the five hundred-forty-fourth at 54400. The five hundred-forty-fifth was played at 54500, and the five hundred-forty-sixth at 54600. The five hundred-forty-seventh was played at 54700, and the five hundred-forty-eighth at 54800. The five hundred-forty-ninth was played at 54900, and the five hundred-fiftieth at 55000. The five hundred-fifty-first was played at 55100, and the five hundred-fifty-second at 55200. The five hundred-fifty-third was played at 55300, and the five hundred-fifty-fourth at 55400. The five hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 55500, and the five hundred-fifty-sixth at 55600. The five hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 55700, and the five hundred-fifty-eighth at 55800. The five hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 55900, and the five hundred-sixtieth at 56000. The five hundred-sixty-first was played at 56100, and the five hundred-sixty-second at 56200. The five hundred-sixty-third was played at 56300, and the five hundred-sixty-fourth at 56400. The five hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 56500, and the five hundred-sixty-sixth at 56600. The five hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 56700, and the five hundred-sixty-eighth at 56800. The five hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 56900, and the five hundred-seventieth at 57000. The five hundred-seventy-first was played at 57100, and the five hundred-seventy-second at 57200. The five hundred-seventy-third was played at 57300, and the five hundred-seventy-fourth at 57400. The five hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 57500, and the five hundred-seventy-sixth at 57600. The five hundred-seventy-seventh was played at 57700, and the five hundred-seventy-eighth at 57800. The five hundred-seventy-ninth was played at 57900, and the five hundred-eightieth at 58000. The five hundred-eighty-first was played at 58100, and the five hundred-eighty-second at 58200. The five hundred-eighty-third was played at 58300, and the five hundred-eighty-fourth at 58400. The five hundred-eighty-fifth was played at 58500, and the five hundred-eighty-sixth at 58600. The five hundred-eighty-seventh was played at 58700, and the five hundred-eighty-eighth at 58800. The five hundred-eighty-ninth was played at 58900, and the five hundred-ninetieth at 59000. The five hundred-ninety-first was played at 59100, and the five hundred-ninety-second at 59200. The five hundred-ninety-third was played at 59300, and the five hundred-ninety-fourth at 59400. The five hundred-ninety-fifth was played at 59500, and the five hundred-ninety-sixth at 59600. The five hundred-ninety-seventh was played at 59700, and the five hundred-ninety-eighth at 59800. The five hundred-ninety-ninth was played at 59900, and the six hundredth at 60000. The six hundred-first was played at 60100, and the six hundred-second at 60200. The six hundred-third was played at 60300, and the six hundred-fourth at 60400. The six hundred-fifth was played at 60500, and the six hundred-sixth at 60600. The six hundred-seventh was played at 60700, and the six hundred-eighth at 60800. The six hundred-ninth was played at 60900, and the six hundred-tenth at 61000. The six hundred-eleventh was played at 61100, and the six hundred-twelfth at 61200. The six hundred-thirteenth was played at 61300, and the six hundred-fourteenth at 61400. The six hundred-fifteenth was played at 61500, and the six hundred-sixteenth at 61600. The six hundred-seventeenth was played at 61700, and the six hundred-eighteenth at 61800. The six hundred-nineteenth was played at 61900, and the six hundred-twentieth at 62000. The six hundred-twenty-first was played at 62100, and the six hundred-twenty-second at 62200. The six hundred-twenty-third was played at 62300, and the six hundred-twenty-fourth at 62400. The six hundred-twenty-fifth was played at 62500, and the six hundred-twenty-sixth at 62600. The six hundred-twenty-seventh was played at 62700, and the six hundred-twenty-eighth at 62800. The six hundred-twenty-ninth was played at 62900, and the six hundred-thirtieth at 63000. The six hundred-thirty-first was played at 63100, and the six hundred-thirty-second at 63200. The six hundred-thirty-third was played at 63300, and the six hundred-thirty-fourth at 63400. The six hundred-thirty-fifth was played at 63500, and the six hundred-thirty-sixth at 63600. The six hundred-thirty-seventh was played at 63700, and the six hundred-thirty-eighth at 63800. The six hundred-thirty-ninth was played at 63900, and the six hundred-fortieth at 64000. The six hundred-forty-first was played at 64100, and the six hundred-forty-second at 64200. The six hundred-forty-third was played at 64300, and the six hundred-forty-fourth at 64400. The six hundred-forty-fifth was played at 64500, and the six hundred-forty-sixth at 64600. The six hundred-forty-seventh was played at 64700, and the six hundred-forty-eighth at 64800. The six hundred-forty-ninth was played at 64900, and the six hundred-fiftieth at 65000. The six hundred-fifty-first was played at 65100, and the six hundred-fifty-second at 65200. The six hundred-fifty-third was played at 65300, and the six hundred-fifty-fourth at 65400. The six hundred-fifty-fifth was played at 65500, and the six hundred-fifty-sixth at 65600. The six hundred-fifty-seventh was played at 65700, and the six hundred-fifty-eighth at 65800. The six hundred-fifty-ninth was played at 65900, and the six hundred-sixtieth at 66000. The six hundred-sixty-first was played at 66100, and the six hundred-sixty-second at 66200. The six hundred-sixty-third was played at 66300, and the six hundred-sixty-fourth at 66400. The six hundred-sixty-fifth was played at 66500, and the six hundred-sixty-sixth at 66600. The six hundred-sixty-seventh was played at 66700, and the six hundred-sixty-eighth at 66800. The six hundred-sixty-ninth was played at 66900, and the six hundred-seventieth at 67000. The six hundred-seventy-first was played at 67100, and the six hundred-seventy-second at 67200. The six hundred-seventy-third was played at 67300, and the six hundred-seventy-fourth at 67400. The six hundred-seventy-fifth was played at 67500, and the six hundred-seventy-sixth at 67600. The six hundred-seventy

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.			
SAILINGS TO			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8 p.m. 9th Oct.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	8 p.m. 11th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 13th Oct.	
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 14th Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 15th Oct.	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 16th Oct.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 17th Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th Oct.	
"FOYAN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	8 a.m. 21st Oct.	
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 23rd Oct.	
"SHANSHI"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 25th Oct.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	10th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Batavia	11th Oct.	
"HUPEH"	Shanghai	12th Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	13th Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	14th Oct.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	14th Oct.	
"SHANSHI"	Kobe	20th Oct.	
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	20th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Singapore & Saigon	22nd Oct.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE			
SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Yokohama	18th Oct.	
"CHANGTE"	Singapore & Melbourne	23rd Oct.	
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore & Melbourne	9th Nov.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Oct.	
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	21st Oct.	
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	9th Nov.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE			
Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"BELLEROPHON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23rd Oct.	
"ATREUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	25th Oct.	
"FELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Nov.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23rd Nov.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	25th Nov.	

SCHEDULED SAILINGS FROM EUROPE			
Sails	Arrives	Sails	Arrives
S. "BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
S. "FELEUS"	do	do	do
S. "ALCINOUS"	do	do	do
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	do	do
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	do	do
S. "PATROCLOS"	12th Oct.	16th Oct.	10th Nov.
S. "ANCHISES"	18th Oct.	—	23rd Nov.
S. "CLYTONEUS"	24th Oct.	—	30th Nov.

DE LA RAMA LINES			
ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.			
"DONA AURORA"	—	26th Oct.	
"DONA ALICIA"	—	2nd Nov.	
SAILING FOR KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.			
"HAINAN"	—	20th Oct.	
"ACAMENON"	—	4th Nov.	
"BATAAN"	—	20th Dec.	

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.			
Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.	(on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:30 a.m. Mon. Thurs. 8:45 a.m. Tues. Fri.	—	—
HK/Hanoi (DC-3)	8:45 a.m. Tues. 4:45 p.m. Thurs.	—	—
HK/Haiphong (DC-3)	8:45 a.m. Thurs. 4:45 p.m. Tues.	—	—
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	10:45 a.m. Tues. 4:45 p.m. Wed.	—	—
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7:15 a.m. Tues. Fri. 4:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	—	—

For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to
CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
 BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West: 25875-32144, 24878.

BEND LINE

ARRIVALS			
FROM	U.K.	Japan	DUE
"BENLAVERS"	—	on or abt. 21st Oct.	
"BENCLEUCH"	—	25th Oct.	
"BENMACDUI"	—	9th Nov.	
"BENWORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	23rd Nov.	
"BENWYVIS"	U.K. via Singapore	28th Nov.	
SAILINGS			
TO	U.K.	Japan	DUE
"BENLAVERS"	Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	25th Oct.	
"BENCLEUCH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow and Rotterdam	26th Oct.	
"BENMACDUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg	10th Nov.	
"BENWORLICH"	Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	18th Nov.	
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Havre, London and Hull	27th Nov.	
"BENLAVERS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow and Hamburg	28th Nov.	

All Vessels accept Cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
 Agents Telephone: 84165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
 PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)
 Price, 20 cents per copy.
 (Saturday 30 cents)
 Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
 Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month, U.K., India, Ceylon and other countries \$7.00 per month.
 News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary, Telephone: 25814 (8 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
 Salisbury Road.
 Telephone: 5253.

Classified Advertisements
 20 WORDS \$4.00
 for 1 DAY PREPAID
 ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
 \$1.50 PER DAY
 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
 Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
 10% EXTRA
 If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN
 HAU YUNG SANG "Fah-Harry," expert packer glassware, crockery, curios, furniture, etc. etc. etc. also safe service 127 Jaffe Road, Wanchai. Tel. 31222.

MUSICAL
 SPECIAL SALES of musical instruments including trumpets, clarinets, saxophones, auto. pianos, violins, violas, cellos, piano accordions, alto horns, cornets, euphoniums, baritone, basses, etc. French horns, etc. Also new shipment of popular and classical publications. Call at King's Music Co., 5 Chiu Lung Street, tel. 30430.

FOR SALE
 CHRISTMAS CARDS containing views of Hongkong, printed with your personal greetings. Early orders advisable. "S. C. M. Post," Hongkong and Kowloon.

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE PEN-CILS, 123 pens for \$32 per gross, \$3 per dozen, \$0.30 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

REMOVAL PERMIT Forms for Duty-Free Goods, 10 cents each at "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 Consignees for NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINES m/y "AKITA MARU" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 10th October, 1952.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. **DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Agents. Hongkong, 8th October, 1952.

TO ADVERTISERS
 SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN
 By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

THE TWO STRUGGLE TO THEIR FEET—THEN—
 "UH—YOU WIN—"
 "HOW DID YOU KEEP—BOUNCING IN THE AIR?"
 "APPEARANCES ARE DECEIVING, CRUMMY. I WON'T GO INTO IT. NOW—WHERE'S YOUR BOSS?"

HE GOT CRUMMY—THE ONLY ONE OF THE GANG THAT KNOWS MY NAME! AND HE TALKS—EASY! I'D BETTER TURN AROUND—

—AND RUN 'EM BOTH DOWN! THEN NOBODY TALKS!

FERD'NAND
 A Sad Case
 By Milk

LUGGAGE OF DISTINCTION
 "GENUINE LEATHER"

Copyright 1952 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

NANCY
 It's A Dirty Shame!
 By Ernie Bushmiller

AUNT FRITZI WANTS THIS DIRT FOR HER FLOWER POT

OOPS

OH, AUNT FRITZI—I FELL

—AND EVERYTHING GOT DIRTY EXCEPT THE DIRT

JOHNNY HAZARD
 By Frank Robbins

WE'VE GOT TO FIND THE OPENING THAT CAT USED TO GET IN HERE... AND HOPE IT'S BIG ENOUGH FOR US TO SQUEEZE THROUGH!

PEAP END!

DOUBT DACK A BIT! WE MUST HAVE TAKEN A SNEAK ROUTE!

WHAT I WOULDN'T GIVE NOW FOR A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED TRAFFIC CON!

SECRETARY ON N.A.T.O. ATTACKED
 Paris, Oct. 8.
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New Parachutes Are Tested In Stratosphere Jumps.

Testing the latest experimental parachutes in jumps from the stratosphere, the new battleground of the air, has become as much a science these days as anything to do with jet age developments.

London, Oct. 8.
 It is far from being just a matter of going up to 45,000 feet, stepping out of a plane, pulling the ripcord and waiting for the ground to arrive.
 A British test parachutist, rigged out in his jumping equipment, does justice to the futuristic creations of comic-book strips.
 On his head, he wears a white two-piece jet-age helmet, which has been designed mainly by the Institute of Aviation Medicine.
 An inner fabric helmet, sound-proofed with ear pads, carries the radio and oxygen masks.
 The outer crash-type helmet, made of laminated nylon with synthetic resin binding, protects the head.

OXYGEN MASK
 Then, over the parachutist's face, there is an oxygen mask, linked to an instrument which counts his breathing rate.

He wears a two-piece cold-weather suit, fitted with special attachments to make sure he does not lose his trousers and boots when the canopy opens.

In a small box attached to the suit are the scientific recording instruments.

From the box runs a series of electric devices which note the jumper's pulse, respiration, skin temperature, the rate of gyration of the body, its rate of acceleration—and some six or seven other vital statistics.

On the wrist is an altimeter, recording height accurately to within a few feet during the fall. The parachutist can also time the sequence of events with a stop-watch.

TWO PARACHUTES
 Last, but most important of all, are the two parachutes.

One, the newest, is of delicate material described as very strong but incredibly thin. It is packed in a special lightweight pack, and has a newly-designed shape which gives extra stability.

The harness is made of nylon. The parachute has a special barometric release for automatic opening, with an emergency manual override release.

On his chest, the jumper also carries the reserve pack, an ordinary 24-foot standard parachute, but without the small auxiliary canopy usually used to pull it out of its pack.

With all this equipment, the test parachutist is able to make stratospheric jumps which contribute to the efficiency of the jet-age pilot's last line of safety.

Daughter For Pretender
 Paris, Oct. 8.
 Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Pretender to the Imperial Throne of France, and his wife announced today the birth of a daughter.

Their twins, Prince Charles and Princess Catherine, will be two years old next Wednesday.

The twins were the first Bonapartes to be born in France since the heads of the former reigning families and their eldest sons were exiled from France in 1855.

A law repealed in May 1950 enabled them to return to France—Reuter.

Cotton Crop Estimate Shows Increase
 Washington, Oct. 8.
 The Agriculture Department today forecast the 1952 cotton crop as 14,413,000 bales, up 524,000 bales or four per cent from last month's estimate.

The October forecast compares with 13,891,000 bales estimated a month ago, 1951 production of 15,144,000 bales and a 10-year average output of 11,755,000 bales.

The Department said that the gains during the month were caused chiefly by improved conditions with most areas holding their own or showing some improvement.

The Crop Reporting Board said that the condition of the crop on October 1 was 71 per cent of normal. Last year at this time it was 74 per cent of normal while over a 10-year period from 1941 to 1950 it was 72 per cent of normal on the same date.—United Press.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	10th September	20th October
"CORFU"	18th October	17th November
"CHUSAN"	31st October	20th November

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homeward	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	24th October	24th November
"CORFU"	21st November	2nd December
"CHUSAN"	2nd December	24th December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	From U.K.	for Japan
"SINGAPORE"	13th October	for Japan
Homeward	—	for Japan
"SINGAPORE"	12th Nov.	for Japan

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam

With liberty to call at Bombay if independent offers. Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDHANA"	due 10th Oct.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
—	sails 10th Oct.	for Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe
"SANTHA"	due 1st Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
—	sails 2nd Nov.	for Japan

(* These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORMARA"	due 13th Oct.	from Japan
—	sails 14th Oct.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf
"ORDIA"	due 14th Oct.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Colombo, & Suez
—	sails 10th Oct.	for Japan
"OLINDA"	due 21st Oct.	from Bombay & Singapore
—	sails 23rd Oct.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	In Port loads 20th Oct.	for Sandakan, Beihuan, Tarskan, Sydney & Melbourne
"NELLORE"	due 14th Nov.	from Manila
—	sails 15th Nov.	for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 OF HONG KONG LTD.
 Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

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Palm Toffee

THE PERFECTION OF CONFECTIONS

REPUBLIC MOTORS LTD.
 160 Hennessy Rd. Tel. 3432

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"SAINT MARCOUF"	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Japan
"FEI HO"	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Japan
Homebound For			
"GRENABLE"	Oct. 11	Oct. 11	N. Africa & Europe
"FALASSE"	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Marseilles via Saigon

For freight to Saigon, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
 • For passenger and freight.
 • Accepting cargo:
 • via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.
 • via Djibouti to Madagascar.
 Subject To Change Without Notice.

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P.O. Box 53, Hongkong
 Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 28651 (3 lines).

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast cargo and passengers service refrigeration space available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma and East Coast Indian Ports.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Oct. 23 from Manila, Penang, Sails Oct. 24 for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Nov. 7 from Singapore, Sails Nov. 8 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

In Port Loading Oct. 10 for Singapore, Port Sails Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"

Arrives Oct. 24 from Singapore, Sails Oct. 25 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Synthetic Fibre Claims Doubted By Wool Growers

New York, Oct. 8.

Another round in the battle of the fibres — wool versus synthetic — is under way in the U.S. A group of wool growers, charging that claims made for the half dozen new man-made fibres are inaccurate and misleading, asked the U.S. Government to investigate. The group challenged the assertion that the synthetics outperform wool, and outwear the animal fibre.

The American Wool Council also challenged the right of synthetic producers to use long-established, traditional wool names and terminology to describe their products. In filing the request for an investigation, Council President J. B. Wilson said his group "is not attacking in any way the actual service and wear qualities of clothing made of the synthetics. But, he said, it is asking the Government to 'use its power to regulate the present campaign in which certain synthetic fibre producers and distributors make unfair comparisons of their products with wool, to the detriment of the public.'"

Mr. Wilson said the purpose of such advertising "is apparently to diminish the confidence of the public in the known and accepted properties of wool in order to supplant wool with synthetic fibre replacements."

"In the avenues of trade," Mr. Wilson added, "comparison advertising such as is illustrated in many of these examples is regarded as being 'unfair and deceptive.'"

The group specifically challenged claims that one of the fibres, Dacron, is perspiration proof. In fact, it said, "perspiration or other moisture naturally soaks Dacron when it reaches a point less than

one per cent of the weight of the fibre." On the other hand, it said, wool absorbs up to 30 per cent of its weight before it is saturated. Wool, the group added, is "the most naturally water-protective of all fibres and fabrics."

Meanwhile another man-made fibre has entered the stiff competition, along with Dacron, Orlon, Dynel, Acrilan, Vicara and X-55. It is the new fibre, Saran fibre, which is said to be a potential threat to the supremacy of wool in the decorative fabric and carpet fields.

Saran yarns, the maker said, contain an inherent curl in the fibre which is indistinguishable from natural wool except under a microscope. This factor, the firm said, contributes hand, bulk and coverage to apparel and household fabrics. In addition, it said, Saran curled staple lends itself perfectly to processing on conventional woolen or worsted systems. Saran is made from petroleum and brine.

And another company, Mooreville Mills, has announced new yarns for men made of orlon and rayon. A tropical weight will retail for \$87.50. Recently the big American Woolen Company announced it will make suits of orlon and wool.

Associated Press.

Japan's Admission To Pact On Tariffs Thought To Be Inevitable

Metals In Short Supply

Report On Tungsten And Molybdenum

London, Oct. 8. The strategically important metals, tungsten and molybdenum, are still in short supply, according to a notice of the International Materials Conference published in Washington.

Both metals have been under international plans of distribution since July 1, 1951. Demands of consumer countries, increased defence and stockpiling requirements, however, are in excess of production.

As a result, the Conference calls on all countries of the Free World to do their utmost to implement their recommendations for the distribution of the metals and gives every attention to the measures recommended by the tungsten-molybdenum committee of the Conference.

The committee's plans provide for the distribution of the whole Free World's production of both metals, both in the form of ores and concentrates and primary products.

Production of tungsten in the Free World during the fourth quarter of 1952 is estimated at 4,957 metric tons metal content, or more than double the rate of supply in 1950.

PORTUGAL FIRST
 Molybdenum production for the same period is estimated at 5,880 tons, or over 50 per cent above the 1950 supply rate.

Africa's export quota of tungsten ores and concentrates for the fourth quarter of 1952 has been fixed at 195 tons.

Portugal is the biggest single exporting country, with a quota of 700 tons. Bolivia follows, with 600 tons. The Asian countries, listed as a group, have a quota of 825 tons. The United States is the biggest importer, with a quota of 1,620 tons, followed by the United Kingdom, with 1,080 tons.

Chile is shown as the biggest exporter of molybdenum ores and concentrates with a quota of 671 tons, followed by the United States with 522 tons. The United Kingdom is the biggest importer with 450 tons, followed by France, with 360 tons—London Express Service.

WANTS TO REDUCE TRADE BAR

Ottawa, Oct. 8. The Finance Minister, Mr. Douglas Abbott, said tonight that Canada would press for fewer import restrictions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London next month.

Mr. Abbott told the annual meeting of the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade: "A great many countries, many of them traditional markets for Canadian products, are still attempting to solve their balance of payment difficulties by maintaining and increasing import restrictions, exchange controls and the like."

"We believe, and experience has shown, that measures of this kind hold out no hope of a permanent solution to these difficulties."

These questions would be one of the main subjects for discussion at the conference, he said.

"We shall do everything in our power to further the objectives which we have had constantly before us since the end of the war."

These objectives were to "do everything in our power to keep channels of world commerce as free as possible."

United Press.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 8. Led by rails and oils prices on the Stock Exchange had one of the best days of some time in its history. The volume of trading, which has been the best since July 24, while rails registered the best gain since September 23, although profit-taking shaved rail prices slightly near the close.

Oil prices advanced 3 to 4 points. Steel prices, however, improved. Dow Jones averages: 30 Industrials 271.40, 20 rails 100.81, 15 utilities 90.19, 40 bonds 93.14.

United Press.

LITTLE ARGUMENT AGAINST MEMBERSHIP

London, Oct. 8. Even the most vociferous advocates of a strengthened system of tariff preferences within the British Commonwealth now appear to have reconciled themselves to the eventual admission of Japan to GATT.

The strongly anti-GATT and pro-preference Empire Industries Association and British Empire League admit, in their monthly bulletin, that there is little argument that could be put against Japan's admission.

The fact that objections are taken to Japanese accession to the General Agreement, they say, is less a condemnation of Japan than of GATT itself.

Export Drive By Formosa

Taipei, Oct. 8. The Chinese Nationalist Provincial Government authorities are reported to be considering plans for increasing the amount of raw products available for export.

"Reason" is that Formosa is experiencing a serious "export stalemate"—Reuter.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Oct. 8. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—
 Number 1 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 2 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 3 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 4 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 5 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 6 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 7 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 8 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
 Number 9 rubber, per lb. 74 1/2
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